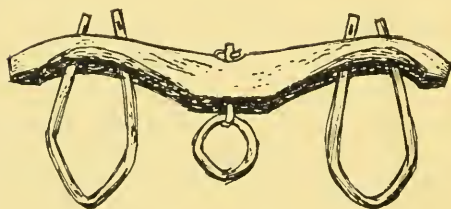




*Centennial Birthday
of
Abraham Lincoln*

1809—1909

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OBSERVANCE
OF THE
CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE BIRTH OF

Abraham Lincoln

FEBRUARY TWELFTH, 1909

Under the inspiration of the
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC



PRIVATELY PRINTED BY THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE, G. A. R.

Matter arranged by Wilbur F. Brown
Secretary of the Committee

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JOHN E. GILMAN
COMMANDER IN CHIEF GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, AND HIS SUCCESSORS

Press of J. J. Little & Ives Co.
New York

Wm. A. Loomis

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Heroic soul, in homely garb half hid,
Sincere, sagacious, melancholy, quaint,
What he endured no less than what he did,
Has raised his monument and crowned him saint.
J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION

offered by Comrade J. Payson Bradley, Past Commander Department of Massachusetts, at the 41st National Encampment, held at Saratoga, New York, September, 1907:

I merely want to present a motion here, which I think every man in this Encampment will agree to. In two minutes I can say what I want to and you will see what it is and when you see what it is, I think you will agree to it.

No man in the history of our country stands closer to the Grand Army of the Republic and the people of these United States than our great president, Abraham Lincoln. We are now approaching the hundredth Anniversary of his birth and it seems to me as we are passing out, the Grand Army of the Republic could not do anything better than to bring to the attention of this Nation, with its hundreds of thousands of emigrants coming in from foreign lands, the character of Abraham Lincoln.

I might speak at length on this, but I will not take your time. I move that a Committee of one Comrade from each Department be appointed to take into consideration the fitting celebration by the Grand Army of the Republic of the one hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, our beloved Commander-in-Chief, during the War for the Union from 1861 to 1865, and that this Committee report at the next annual Encampment.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the motion, and the recommendation was concurred in, to wit:

That a Committee of one Comrade from each Department be appointed to take into consideration the fitting celebration by the Grand Army of the Republic of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Abra-

ham Lincoln, our beloved Commander-in-Chief, during the war for the Union, from 1861 to 1865, and that this Committee report at the next National Encampment.

TOLEDO, OHIO, *September 3, 1908.*

TO THE 42ND ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE
REPUBLIC:

Your Committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Saratoga Encampment, to take into consideration the fitting celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln by the Grand Army of the Republic, submit the following report:

The event to be celebrated is one of transcendent importance and the Anniversary should be made one of the greatest days in American history. To be successful and worthy of the occasion, it should be participated in by all the people, North, South, East and West, without regard to race, condition or outward estate, and the spirit, universality and appropriateness of the celebration should count for more than any novelty in the method.

The Grand Army of the Republic cannot adequately enter into demonstration of the great event, but it can most appropriately lead in its observance, and by suggestion and example stimulate the people to pay their grateful tribute to the memory of our first Commander-in-Chief, and to make suitable acknowledgment to the God of nations for the gift of one so great and good that the lapse of years increases rather than diminishes the glory of his character and makes more manifest the saving power of his world-wide achievements for mankind.

Your Committee assumes that the National Government will adopt suitable measures for the observance of the day, and that State Legislatures, Governors and Municipal Officers will take appropriate action to bring to the minds of the people the great lessons growing out of his life and that all institutions of learning throughout the land will celebrate the notable event, so that the deep embedment of Abraham Lincoln in the thought and conscience of his contemporaries may be fastened with transforming power upon the minds of the youth of our country.

But underneath and above and around it all and as an additional inspiration should glow the love and veneration of the survivors of that great host who at his call offered their lives that a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth." The part that the Grand Army of the Republic should take in such observance has given your Committee no little perplexity.

As an organization we are rapidly decreasing in numbers and our membership is widely scattered. Some of the departments, as well as many of the posts, are weak numerically and financially poor, so that any plan involving expense or the imposition of physical burdens upon those not well able to bear them seems to your Committee unadvisable; nevertheless it is important that all our comrades should have an opportunity to participate in some simple yet direct way in the observance of the Anniversary, and that in every case the exercises so held should be conducted in a dignified and becoming manner.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends:

1st. That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of five to prepare a program or order of exercises for the use of posts on that occasion. That said program shall include brief extracts from the writing and speeches of Abraham Lincoln, including his Gettysburg address and a short sketch of his life.

2nd. That so far as practicable, in towns and cities where there are two or more posts, they unite in observance of the day; and in the rural districts that the celebration be held at the respective county seats.

3rd. That the exercises be public and held at such hour of the day or evening as may be most convenient for the comrades to attend.

4th. That all meetings be opened with prayer and if possible a qualified person chosen to deliver an address on the life, character and services of Abraham Lincoln, and a copy of such address forwarded to the National Headquarters of the Grand Army for preservation, to the end that the same or extracts therefrom may at some future time, if deemed advisable, be published in book form.

5th. Your Committee would further recommend that a badge

with a picture of Lincoln and the date of his birth and of the celebration inscribed thereon be prepared and furnished by the Quarter Master General upon requisitions made in the usual manner, such badges to be furnished to the comrades at cost and preserved by them as a souvenir of the Anniversary.

6th. Your Committee further recommends that the program of service be distributed with a General Order promulgating it from the Commander-in-Chief, and that the reading of said Order be made a part of such program.

Your Committee cannot refrain from expressing the belief that the main furrow turned on that memorable occasion will be by the children supplemented by the teachers of the religion of our fathers, and we therefore recommend that patriotic exercises be held on that day in all the schools of the land and that on the Sabbath following the clergy make due mention of the event and draw such lessons as they may deem appropriate from the life of this God-given man.

Your Committee has had but one meeting, at which only four of its members were present including the Chairman, and in submitting this report it is impossible to more than outline a plan for the celebration of the Anniversary, but it is respectfully submitted in the belief that all details can be perfected by the Commander-in-Chief and the committee on programs, without difficulty and with little financial expense.

Fraternally yours,

ELL TORRANCE,

Chairman.

CHARLES O. SMITH,

Patriotic Instructor Dept. of Penn.

CHARLES S. PARKER,

Patriotic Instructor Dept. of Mass.

LEVI LONGFELLOW,

Patriotic Instructor Dept. of Minn.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS NO 3

NOVEMBER 9, 1908.

VI. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.—Pursuant to a resolution of the of the Forty-Second National Encampment, the following comrades were appointed upon a committee to formulate a plan or program for the observance of the one hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln:

COMRADE ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, *Chairman*, of New York City;
COMRADE J. PAYSON BRADLEY, of Boston, Mass.;
* COMRADE WILBUR F. BROWN, of New York City;
† COMRADE ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, of Philadelphia, Pa.;
COMRADE HEMAN W. ALLEN, of Burlington, Vt.

HEADQUARTERS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

RED BANK, NEW JERSEY, *Nov. 9, 1908.*

Report of Committee on Plan for Observance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Department Commanders: Pursuant to the recommendation of the committee authorized by the 41st National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, and appointed "to take into consideration the fitting celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln," which was made a report to the 42nd National Encampment that was unanimously adopted, the undersigned, who had been appointed a committee to prepare a program for the occasion, met in New York City, October 19, 1908, and submit the following as the result of their deliberations:

1. That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to invite the President of the United States, Governors of States and Territories and Mayors of cities, to participate with the Grand Army of the Republic in public recognition of the Centennial Anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909, and by proclamation as far as practical, recommend that the day be observed as a special holiday.

2. That the Commander of each Department shall appoint immediately a committee to arrange for the celebration in his Department according to the following program.

3. That the Department Committee shall be announced in Department

* Chosen Secretary by the Committee, October 19th, 1908.

† Deceased, February 17, 1910.

General Orders, with an outline of the method proposed herein for adoption, to wit:

(a). That every Post shall recognize the day in some fitting manner, either in special meeting, or in attendance as a body where a public celebration is held.

(b). That in cities or towns where there are more than one Post, there shall be a united observance, where it is practicable, embracing all the Posts, which shall be public.

(c). That in the rural districts the exercises shall be held at the county seat, to which all Posts may send delegates without limit, or at such other places as the Posts shall designate for their convenience.

(d). That the co-operation of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons and Daughters of Veterans, and all other patriotic societies be invited to participate in all functions arranged for this occasion.

(e). That all departments of education controlling colleges, universities, and public, parochial or private schools be requested to arrange for recognition of the day with appropriate and special exercises, and we recommend the following program:

I. KELLER'S AMERICAN HYMN.

"SPEED OUR REPUBLIC"

(Words and Music by M. KELLER)

1. Speed our republic, O Father on high!
Lead us in pathways of justice and right;
Rulers as well as the ruled, "One and all,"
Girdle with virtue the armor of might!
Hail! three times hail to our country and flag!
2. Foremost in battle for Freedom to stand,
We rush to arms when aroused by its call;
Still as of yore, when George Washington led,
Thunders our war cry: we conquer or fall!
Hail, etc.
3. Faithful and honest to friend and to foe—
Willing to die in humanity's cause,
Thus we defy all tyrannical pow'r,
While we contend for our Union and laws!
Hail, etc.

4. Rise up, proud eagle, rise up to the clouds,
Spread thy broad wings o'er this fair western world!
Fling from thy beak our dear banner of old—
Show that it still is for freedom unfurl'd!
Hail, etc.

2. INVOCATION.

"Almighty Father: Humbly we bow before Thee, our Creator, Guide and Preserver. We thank Thee for what faith makes real to us; Thine almighty power that created the heavens and the earth and all things that are therein; the boundless love that environs Thy children and moves them reverently to say 'Our Father.' We thank Thee for the noble men under whose leadership this fair land was dedicated to freedom of thought, expression and action; to their successors who have given themselves to solving grave problems arising from changing conditions. At this hour we would specially thank Thee, that in the time of the country's dire peril a man was sent of Thee equal to the emergency. We pray, our Father, that these evidences of Thy love and goodness and these examples of noble living and noble doing, may inspire us all to attempt to live unselfishly, and to do our duty as far as in us lies according to the precepts of Thy Holy Word, and to Thee we give all the honor and praise, now and forever more. Amen."

3. "BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC,"
(Solo with Chorus).
4. SKETCH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ...
(Not over 500 words).
5. LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, ...
6. CENTENNIAL HYMN (J. G. Whittier), ...

Our fathers' God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust thee for the opening one.

* * * * *

Oh! make Thou us through centuries long,
In Peace secure, in Justice strong;
Around our Gift of Freedom, draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old.

7. EXTRACTS AND QUOTATIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF LINCOLN, ...
(By Selected Pupils).
8. "STAR SPANGLED BANNER," By Audience
9. ADDRESS (Life and Character of Lincoln)
10. "AMERICA," By Audience
11. BENEDICTION, ...

(f). That the clergy are requested to have special services in their churches, synagogues and Sabbath schools on the Sabbath preceding February 12th.

And this committee recommends and urges that every comrade shall have *personal notice* of the forthcoming observance; be furnished with the Order of Exercises herewith issued, and fully informed of the purpose to issue at cost from National Headquarters upon requisition of the Department Quartermaster, a Souvenir Medal, suitably inscribed, that will be a welcome heirloom token of the patriotism of the comrade who served in the Union Army or Navy during the Civil War under the direction of its Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln.

And it is further urged, without waiting for more definite details, that immediate steps be taken to carry out the program, that it may be complete, and its example a stimulation for a general recognition of the day.

And it is recommended that the following program be the Order of Exercises for all Assemblies (except as provided for schools).

1. MUSIC (Instrumental), ...
2. INVOCATION (Same as recommended for schools), ...
3. "AMERICA," By the Audience
4. VOCAL MUSIC (Solo or Glee Club), ...
5. ADDRESS (Life and Character of Lincoln), ...
6. "STAR SPANGLED BANNER," By the Audience
7. GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, ...

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address



FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

8. "NEARER, MY GOD TO THEE," By the Audience
9. DOXOLOGY, ... By the Audience
10. BENEDICTION, ...

Department Commanders are requested to see that this Order is promulgated through the Press.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,		
J. PAYSON BRADLEY,		
WILBUR F. BROWN, <i>Secretary</i> ,		
HEMAN W. ALLEN,		

Approved:

HENRY M. NEVIUS,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Official:

FRANK O. COLE,
Adjutant General.

DESCRIPTION OF MEDALS

The grouping of the designs upon the medals of which the issue has been limited to eighty-five hundred and copyrighted in the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and his successors in office was arranged by the Secretary of the National Committee, Wilbur F. Brown, who also composed the inscription on the reverse. The material is of solid bronze, three inches in diameter and one-quarter inch in thickness.

J. Edouard Roiné, the eminent French sculptor, whose work in medallic art has been recognized by medals at Paris and other European expositions, was commissioned by the firm of Joseph K. Davison's Sons to execute the models from which the dies were cut. This artist had made a special study of the head of Lincoln, and, working from the life-mask, produced a design that has been highly commended on all sides, by Comrades of the Grand Army, and by artists of note.

Jules Edouard Roiné was born at Nantes, France, October 24, 1858, student of L. Morice and Chantrel. Won first medal at Paris Salon in the year 1900, received the gold medal the following year; was named for three consecutive years member of Jury of Awards at Paris, France.

A number of his works have been bought for the following Museums: The Luxemburg, National Museum of Berlin, Metropolitan Museum of New York and Brooklyn Fine Arts, also for the American Numismatic Society.



OBVERSE



REVERSE

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LINCOLN CENTENNIAL TO THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1909.

FRANK O. COLE,

Adjutant General, G. A. R.

Dear Comrade: In compliance with the recommendation of the Committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution approved by the National Encampment held at Saratoga, New York, in the year 1907, that "the Commander-in-Chief appoint a Committee of five to prepare a program or order of exercises, for the use of Posts, etc., etc.," for the purpose of uniting in a fitting observance of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army and Navy during the Civil War of 1861-5; which recommendations were adopted by the 42nd Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic:

We, the undersigned, who were so signally honored with the appointment by Commander-in-Chief Henry M. Nevius, beg leave to make the following report:

On the 6th day of October, 1908, notice of the appointment of this Committee was received by Allan C. Bakewell, who was designated thereby as Chairman, and the first meeting of the Committee was held in New York City, October 19th, following, with all the members present, including the Commander-in-Chief, *ex officio* (excepting one whose absence from home prevented) and the plan set forth in the Circular of November 9th to Department Commanders was adopted.

At the time of issuing the program suggested by the Committee there had not come under the observation of the Committee from any section of the country, a single well-defined or fully developed plan by any organization or municipality for the celebration of the important occasion adequate for a general or enthusiastic demonstration expressive of the regard held by the American people in memory of the distinguished character and services of so great a man as Abraham Lincoln, and this Committee could but feel, with some misgiving of its ability, that its program, so largely initiative, must be inspiring and impressive.

The trend of the direction in some quarters, where the scope of the proposed observance was a subject of conference, seemed to be entirely towards exercises in schools without any apparent effort for creating a broad and universal public demonstration and this was

deemed insufficient in the deliberations of the Grand Army Committee. It was an established custom of school curriculum to annually recognize this notable birthday with a special order of exercises and should no more be done as a Centennial recognition the occasion would pass without any greater emphasis of the nobility and grandeur of the character of our martyred President than the customary lessons of patriotism instituted by the yearly school exercise of February 12th that had been established long ago through the influence of the Grand Army.

It is gratifying, therefore, to report that the plan proved to be so wonderfully successful, inaugurated as it was by the Grand Army of the Republic and promulgated in detail as the best this Committee could devise, which embodied a dignified expression of esteem and reverence, void of a pageant display, eminently and fittingly consistent with the character of the exalted man, whose memory holds the "love and veneration" of the survivors of a legion of patriots, as well as of the generations of later days.

It is not the purpose of this report to lay before the National Encampment a history of the general observance of the day which was universal in the broadest adaptation of the term. This Committee has other means in view to illuminate the wealth of thought that this occasion brought forth, or to measure the extent of the influence for good that it produced. Suffice it to say that in every corner of this great land, no matter how remote or obscure, and in all the provinces, as well as in American Communities in foreign countries—not forgetting the Canal Zone of Panama, where a Lincoln League was formed, or imperious England with its critical Press—glowing tributes of a national and private nature were set in brilliant characters with consummate skill and perfect production to exemplify the possible attainment of earnest and honest endeavor under the "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

From every quarter, at home and abroad, this Committee has gathered material for preservation. Proclamations, Resolutions, Orations, Original Poems, Illustrations, etc., etc., proclaiming the result that the inspiration of the Grand Army of the Republic had kindled anew the patriotism of the people, and joining in one common fellowship all bodies, civic, military, religious and political of the nation, gave graceful tribute to him who called us forth to defend the flag. From these may be produced a Souvenir Brochure that will illustrate for centuries to come the noble achievements of the G. A. R. and take our deeds and purposes along unmeasured lines of posterity and bring the flush of pride to our children, and theirs, for generations to follow: and this Committee recommends that it be continued in character until this shall be accomplished.

This Committee also reports that as part of its duties it concluded, in view of the extensive recognition of the Centennial Day, its Grand

Army connection should be uniquely preserved through a Medal of Bronze, ideal in character and enduring in nature, that it might also be treasured as an heirloom of patriotism, or certificate of courage, and be as rich in sentiment and artistic in design as the celebration of the day was universal and sublime. This medal has been widely distributed, yet the demand appears to grow apace with the supply, though several thousand have been delivered.

At no time have the Grand Army funds been responsible for any outlay by this Committee, and its plans for publishing the Souvenir have been made without involving the treasury.

The appreciation of this Committee should be expressed to the Commander-in-Chief for the confidence he has bestowed and the support his approval of all matters contemplated and accomplished has given, and to yourself much is due for courteous assistance. To all Comrades, the Committee send fraternal messages freighted with sincere regard, and with warm congratulations that our beloved Order has moved on still higher in the estimation of the world through its testimony of regard, so generous and complete, for the virtues and attainments of the immortal Lincoln, our Commander-in-Chief.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, Dept. of N. Y., *Chairman.*

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Dept. of Penn.

J. PAYSON BRADLEY, Dept. of Mass.

HEMAN W. ALLEN, Dept. of Vermont.

WILBUR F. BROWN, Dept. of N. Y., *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LINCOLN
CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY*August 22, 1910.*

GEORGE O. EDDY,

Adjutant General, G. A. R.,

Dear Sir and Comrade: Pursuant to the recommendation of Commander-in-Chief Nevius in his address to the 43rd National Encampment, which met with the approval of the Encampment, the Committee having charge of the construction and disposition of the Lincoln Souvenir Medals, heretofore described, has continued its service according to the several announcements of its plans in National General Orders.

It has not been the purpose of this Committee to extend the time for distributing the medals to the present, but as it from time to time gave consideration of the date for closing the opportunity for subscribing, there appeared to be a continuing demand, therefore the conclusion was reached that the privilege of obtaining the Medals, so highly approved and generously commended, should not be denied to comrades until final notice of the opportunity should be as widely announced as possible through General Orders, and the date of closing the matter fixed far enough in advance to avoid disappointment.

With this object in view it was ultimately decided that an appropriate time for final distribution would be at the National Encampment to be held at Atlantic City, and arrangements have been accordingly made to this end and proper notices will be posted at the Encampment.

It will be remembered that the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration gave consideration to the matter of contracting for the medals and of disposing of them to comrades, and decided not to involve the funds of the Grand Army should the venture prove to be unsuccessful, thereby declining to entertain any responsibility of this nature or assume such a liability; and that, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, this Committee assumed the responsibility as a personal one, and proceeded without involving the treasury of the Order in any way.

The risk was not inconsiderable (involving several hundred dollars), but the venture proved successful and it is assumed that it will be gratifying to Comrades at large to receive the announcement that not only has no loss accrued, but instead thereof, there is now on

hand, after paying all expenses, over nine hundred dollars to be disposed of as this Committee may be finally advised.

It is impossible to now fully report the final amount of the net proceeds obtained for the benefit of the Grand Army, because it cannot be predetermined what the result will be at the close of the National Encampment when the sales will practically terminate and possibly increase the present net result.

And now we come to the Encampment for its final direction. Unless otherwise instructed the Committee will receive from the makers of the Medals the dies that have been used and cause their destruction, and no more medals will be distributed by sale or otherwise except to dispose of any surplus remaining at the close of the 44th National Encampment, also that the Contract or Agreement of the manufacture not to make, sell or dispose of any medals to any person whomsoever, of which the following is the copy:

“We fully understand that if we make up a number of these medals, it is at our own risk and that your Committee will be in no way responsible. Regarding the future manufacture of the medals, will state that as heretofore, these medals can only be sold through your Committee,”

shall be deposited with the Custodian of Records at Philadelphia for safe-keeping, and it is hereby recommended that notice be given through General Orders, that the copyright of the medal in the name of Henry M. Nevius, Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic, and his successors, has been filed with the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Attention is called to the following extract from the report of this Committee to the 43rd National Encampment:

“We have other means in view to illuminate the wealth of thought that this occasion (the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Lincoln) brought forth, or to measure the extent of the influence for good that it produced. Suffice it to say, that in every corner of this great land, no matter how remote or obscure, and in all the provinces, as well as in American communities in foreign countries—not forgetting the Canal Zone of Panama, where a Lincoln League was formed, or imperious England with its critical press—glowing tributes of a National and private nature were set in brilliant characters with consummate skill and perfect production to exemplify the possible attainment of earnest and honest endeavor under the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

“From every quarter, at home and abroad, this Committee has gathered material for preservation (proclamations, resolutions, orations, original poems, illustrations, etc., etc.), proclaiming the result that the inspiration of the Grand Army of the Republic had kindled anew the

patriotism of the people and joining in one common fellowship all bodies (civic, military, religious and political) of the nation, gave graceful tribute to him who called us forth to defend the flag. From these may be produced a souvenir brochure that will illustrate for centuries to come the noble achievements of the G. A. R. and take our deeds and purposes along unmeasured lines of posterity and bring the flush of pride to our children, and theirs for generations to follow."

In view of the foregoing announcement and of that made to the 43rd National Encampment by the Commander-in-Chief, and of the collection of literary material requested in G. O. No. 5, paragraph XVI, Series 1909, this Committee begs to report that from the enormous mass of matter collected there has been culled and preserved the choicest gems, and is now prepared to fulfil its promise to create the Souvenir Brochure, which it could not complete in advance of the knowledge now practically determined of the amount of funds at its disposal for the expenses of publication, or decide upon the cost, quality or quantity of the production.

And now the Committee hesitates to proceed without further and final consideration and advice of the National Encampment. Is it advisable for this Committee, in the best interests of the Order, to transfer to the General Fund of the organization the net proceeds of the sale of Medals, made under certain promises and conditions, or proceeding according to its promises, publish the brochure and rely upon its sale at a nominal price, to gather a reproduction of the funds now in hand and thus serve the double purpose of augmenting the funds of the treasury and, in keeping its promises, enrich our history with its wealth of material gathered from all quarters of the globe, a fitting testimony of the exalted patriotism and loyalty of the Grand Army, to become an historic gem shining in the literary world, an illuminating evidence of its unselfish purposes and a tribute to the memory of soldier and sailor patriots for the benefit of all mankind.

Your Committee announces with sincere regret the death of one of its members, General St. Clair Mulholland, with whom all relations in connection with the services rendered by this Committee, were of the most fraternal character and we testify sincerely of his well-trained nature and loyal sentiments, both of which have been of invaluable service to ourselves and to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, *Chairman.*

WILBUR F. BROWN, *Secretary.*

J. PAYSON BRADLEY.

HEMAN W. ALLEN.



PORTRAIT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF NEVIUS

Extract from the Address of Commander-in-Chief H. M. Nevius to the Forty-third Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 12, 1909.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Forty-Second National Encampment, directing that a Committee be appointed to outline a program and plan for the proper observance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, I appointed a Committee—and I call careful attention to their splendid report—and this Committee, in the proper observance of their duties, have labored most earnestly and most effectively, without charge to the Grand Army of the Republic.

In pursuance of the program and recommendations of this Committee, I promoted their program and recommendations as a General Order, and it was sent to every Post in the Grand Army of the Republic.

And pursuant to said program, I called upon the President of the United States and he cheerfully and gladly caused a joint resolution to be offered and passed through the National Congress, calling upon all people to properly observe the 12th day of February, 1909, and to honor the memory and the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

In many of our states the day had been declared a national holiday by legislative enactments; in others it had not.

I communicated with the governors of all the states and territories, directly and through the commanders of several of the departments, asking them to issue a proclamation, calling upon the people of their respective states to properly observe the day, and in almost every instance the governors of the states and territories, and the mayors or other governing authorities of the municipalities, cheerfully complied with this request. I am glad, indeed, to state that in every part of our broad land the day was properly observed, large and enthusiastic meetings were held, and suitable and appropriate addresses were made. In the Southern Departments party ties were forgotten and the Blue and the Gray joined in the proper observance of the day. I received reports from many Departments and from many cities that on the 12th day of February, at the same hour of the day, hundreds of thousands of school children were honoring our flag and the memory of our martyred President, going through with their exercises from the same program.

The Committee have received and are collecting many addresses and poems commemorative of the day, and will in the near future have the same in proper shape for distribution, and I recommend that this Committee be continued for another year in order that they may complete their work and finish the distribution of the Lincoln Medals, and that at the next encampment, when their labors shall have been completed, a proper resolution embodying the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic be passed.

BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 42.]

[H. J. Res. 247.]

Joint Resolution Relating to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and making the twelfth day of February, nineteen hundred and nine, a legal holiday, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelfth day of February, nineteen hundred and nine, the same being the centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, be, and the same is hereby, made a special legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

Be it further resolved, That the President be authorized to issue a proclamation in accordance with the foregoing, setting apart the twelfth day of February, nineteen hundred and nine, as a special legal holiday.

Approved, February 11, 1909.

ALABAMA

From *Birmingham News*

The birthday of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated for the first time in the history of Birmingham schools, with appropriate exercises in the auditorium of the High School, and the day was also observed in the Grammar Schools of the district.

The attendance at the High School was more than a thousand.

Addresses were made by Capt. Frank P. O'Brien; Edwin D. Meade, of Boston, representative of the American Peace Society.

There was an observance of Lincoln's Birthday at Cable Hall, under the auspices of George A. Custer, Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic.

Extracts from a letter to *The Register*, Mobile, by George E. Cramer.

"In 1830 Lincoln moved to Illinois, where he became in time a rail-splitter, storekeeper, surveyor, flatboat man, soldier, lawyer and



Born in the travail of revolution.
Baptized in the blood of patriots.
Crucified in rebellion.
Crowned in triumph over tyranny.

—WILBUR F. BROWN.

finally President of the Nation. During these years of hardship, self-denial, poverty, incessant toil and disappointment, was being laid that foundation upon which genius raised a personality so magnificent in proportion and grand in outline.

"Lincoln was a many-sided man. He experienced all conditions of life. He felt the cruel stings of poverty; he experienced the ecstasy of being contented with little.

"Lincoln was a great orator. His inaugural address and his Gettysburg speech were sublime in thought, divine in prophecy, unequaled in dictum, unsurpassed in pathos, matchless in eloquence; they stand as masterpieces in the literature of the ages. He stood all tests; he was equal to all responsibilities of his high office, and into the organic law of the land he wove the dreams of his childhood.

"He was cognizant of his strength; he knew his limitations; he was no coward; he bent the hinges of his knees to no man; he kept close to the people; he knew that in the final analysis of all governmental affairs the people rule; he reached the highest point in human greatness, and in his love for mankind he reached the divine."

Extract from the Address of Past Department Commander,
G. A. R., W. W. Campbell.

"Abraham Lincoln had sublime faith in the people. He walked with them and among them and was one of them.

"But the Lincoln whom we knew, honored and loved, was the 'Father Abraham' of '61 to '65. It was then that our comrades knew him best, and learned to rely on his rugged honesty—his great love for our country—and his high appreciation of the lowest and most obscure soldier, who, at the front or in the hospital, was suffering the hardships of war to the end that the unity of our government should be preserved.

"He was the loftiest example of all times of the manly virtues: truth, honesty, sincerity, pluck, sympathy, loyalty, devotion to duty and common sense.

"In the words of Henry Watterson: 'Born as lowly as the Son of God, reared in penury and squalor, with no gleam of light nor fair surroundings, it was reserved for this strange being, late in life, without name or fame, or seeming preparation, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment and intrusted with the destiny of a nation. Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish plowman and staid the life of the German priest? God alone, and as surely as these were raised by God was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder than that which tells of his life and death. If Lincoln

was not inspired of God, then there is no such thing on earth as special providence or the interposition of Divine power in the affairs of men."

ARIZONA

CHAPTER I

An act making the One Hundredth Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday a holiday.

BE IT ENACTED by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That in order that the people of Arizona may in appropriate manner commemorate the one hundredth Anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, it is hereby enacted that said anniversary, to wit: Friday, the twelfth day of February, 1909, shall be observed throughout the Territory of Arizona as a legal holiday.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Approved January 22, 1909.]

ARKANSAS

Extracts from an Address by Rev. W. S. Fitch before W. T. Sherman Post, G. A. R., at Judsonia, Ark.

In many respects Lincoln was one of the most remarkable men who ever appeared in the history of the Republic. His life abounded in surprises. Elements apparently antagonistic entered into his character. He was at once a simple citizen and a sagacious statesman.

The great and good Abraham Lincoln, savior of his country, friend of humanity, friend and liberator of a race of slaves, was preëminently The Soldier's Friend. He, reminding us of Hezekiah, King of Judah, of whom it is written: "He set captains of war over the people, and gathered them together . . . and spake comfortably to them."

Lincoln's friendship for the soldiers was founded on patriotism.

His friendship for the soldiers was practically demonstrated.

His friendship for the soldiers was based upon principles of justice.

His friendship for the soldiers was born of humane sentiments.

His friendship for the soldiers was ruled by moral and religious principle.

CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER 4

An act declaring Friday, February twelfth, 1909, the 100th birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday and providing for a half day session of the public schools for that day.

[Approved January 20, 1909.]

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Friday, February twelfth, 1909, the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, is hereby declared a legal holiday, *provided, however*, that all public schools throughout the state shall hold sessions in the forenoon of the day in order to allow the customary exercises in memory of the martyred president.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 527

An act declaring February 12th, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday and providing for a half-day session in the public schools on such holiday, and for certain exercises in the public schools.

[Approved April 13, 1909.]

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. February 12th, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, is hereby declared a legal holiday, *provided, however*, that all the public schools throughout the state shall hold sessions in the forenoon of that day in order to allow the customary exercises in memory of Lincoln; *and provided further*, that when February 12th falls on Sunday, then Monday following shall be a legal holiday and shall be so observed; *and provided still further*, that when February 12th falls on Saturday such exercises in the public schools shall take place on the Friday afternoon preceding.

COLORADO

PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln as a boy was an inspiration to the youth of his own time, and has been a lasting inspiration and boyhood idol for every great man this country has produced for fifty years, who, though cradled in poverty, schooled in adversity, and tried in the school

of experience, became and was the greatest man of his time, and as a scholar, statesman, executive and broad-minded humanitarian, was faithful to every trust reposed in him, either in public or private life; and

WHEREAS, Freedom received from him inspiration for the greatest principle of equal rights for all men; and,

WHEREAS, We, as a people, believe that the rights of all men all the time are superior to the wishes of the few, and that the man who sounded the keynote for greater liberty for all people, should be honored for his own sake, and for the sake of the lessons he taught, and that it is fitting and proper that we should pause upon this the one hundredth Anniversary of his birth and reflect upon his great achievements and his country's greatness, because of his counsel and assistance.

THEREFORE, I, John F. Shafroth, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby set apart Friday, the Twelfth day of February, in this year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine, to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth as a day sacred to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and that all State offices shall observe that day as a holiday on which no public business shall be transacted, and I commend to the citizens of this Commonwealth a like observance.

GIVEN under my hand and the official seal of the State of Colorado, this 30th day of January, A.D. Nineteen Hundred and Nine.

By order of

JOHN F. SHAFROTH,
Governor State of Colorado.

ATTEST:

JAMES B. PEARSE,
Secretary of State,
(SEAL) By THOMAS F. DILLON, *Deputy.*

Extracts from an Address by Chaplain John L. Boyd.

Lincoln left a brief sketch of his life, written by himself, part of which, pertaining to his youth, I quote:

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families,—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was a family of the name of Hanks. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham, Va., to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors were Quakers. My father at the death of his father was about six years of age and grew up without any edu-

cation. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer, Indiana, in my eighth year. There I grew up. It was a wild region. There was nothing to excite ambition or education. "Readin, writin, cipherin," to the rule of three, was all that was required of a teacher. I have not been to school since." I am six feet four, inches nearly, lean in flesh and weighing on an average 180 pounds, dark complexion, coarse black hair and grey eyes. No other marks recollected."

Eighteen months after his mother died, October 15, 1818, he was blessed with an exceptional good step-mother, formerly a Mrs. Johnston, an old neighbor in Kentucky, who was a former sweetheart of his father. Her heart went out to the young "Abe" with loving solicitude for his future good. To look at his sad face was to love and provide as best in her power to aid him toward manhood. By her he was properly clothed and from her he received the merited comment, "There never was a better boy and he never failed to do what I had asked of him." This Lincoln greatly appreciated and his eulogy of her was, "My sainted mother! My angel mother!"

Without a year's schooling, but being a great reader: Æsop's Fables, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, United States History, Weem's Life of Washington, the Bible, Life of Henry Clay and Benjamin Franklin were an inspiration to his youth. He was strictly temperate, admirable in mimic, fond of music, never profane, conscientious, unselfish, apt in story-telling, kind, jolly, and above all, of great industry. Patience, energy and appreciation of possible advantage, that led him to think he could be President. The Lincoln cabin in Southern Indiana with its large fireplace, logs burning thereon brightly, and Lincoln at length on the floor, solving the problems in arithmetic on the wooden shovel which he had shaved clean for the purpose and the use of charcoal for a pencil, is a familiar picture to the youth of this day and speaks strongly to mind and heart of all who love a noble and aspiring youth.

On the leaf of Lincoln's copybook, and of his own composition was the following:

"Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen,
He will be good, but God knows when."

COMPOSED BY CHAPLAIN J. L. BOYD FOR COMMANDERY OF LOYAL LEGION
OF COLORADO AND WYOMING AND RECITED BY HIM FEBRUARY 12,
1909.

(By permission of the Author)

One hundred years since Lincoln came,
This century has brought great fame
To those so great, and those so good,
Not born of kings, or royal blood,

Centennial Birthday of Abraham Lincoln

But born of God, for purpose grand,
The heroes of our native land.

Born for the time; born to command,
To hold o'er all a righteous hand—
A hand baptized by war's sad fire
That saved us from secession ire.

These heroes as true soldiers stood,
Of humble birth, but loyal blood,
And in the throes of civil war
Lincoln died. But Oh! what for?
Whom did he harm, whom would he hurt?
That vengeance of the South be heard.

The South ne'er had a better friend;
How could it seek to be avenged?
Vengeance belongs to God alone—
Lincoln died! but not to atone
For any wrong that he had done,
But bring a brighter era on.

Good men oft have dared to die
That greater victory should be won,
Higher strength to lean upon—
That in the nation's sacrifice
A better one from it arise
And the nation's blood become the seed
To save it in the time of need.

Whose soul in sorrow then outpoured,
As on the scenes of blood and gore
He then beheld the hell of war,
And as his Master had before
Prayed the nation be restored.

The prayer was heard,
The nation saved!
Great Lincoln died!
The good! The brave!

So Lincoln's name when thought or sung
In this great land, by old or young,
Bears with it a martyr blessed—
Greatly loved among the best.

Sing out, fair land, our hero's name
Place it on high in hall of fame!
Forgetting not of wise and best
God has with our nation blest.

His hundredth birthday celebrate,
As would our Lincoln, others great
Knowing were he with us among
Would sing with us the patriot's song.

And could he now in spirit wand
Write on our halls in magic hand
It seems that he would there indite
The Nation's good, my greatest pride:
For it I lived; for it I died.

But now perchance this very night
It is to Lincoln's great delight—
The land he did in life command,
Will finish well what he began—
The Nation long perpetuate
In all that's good and all that's great,
Thus honoring him, we celebrate.

This is the time when birth and blood
Should be more justly understood—
That we to be of noble mind
Must be as Lincoln, wise and kind.
Cherish his words of great intent
To preserve this government.

And like him we must act and think,
From loyal duty never shrink,
That government our own by birth
Shall never perish from the earth.

Thus we'll forgive, but can't forget
The brave men of the South we met,
On carnage fields the North did ken
That we were meeting valiant men.

Men who have sworn allegiance new
To crimson color, white and blue,
And such as now, both near and far
Who love on flag our every star,

Whose arms were drawn it to protect
We do forgive and not forget.

Though there were men in plea of war
Whose deeds of wrong have left foul scar,
Yet as of whole it may be said,
The fallen hosts in honor bled.

The bars on Flag express the bands
That bind us in one happy land.
Once, of the gray, now all of blue,
Loyal men, well tried and true.

And thus with Lincoln wise and kind,
No envy in our hearts we find,
But Amity we wish to all—
Of malice hold we none.

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THE MAN WHO WAS READY

FROM THE ADDRESS OF JOHN J. LACE, GREELEY, COLORADO

The America we know has come into existence since his (Lincoln's) time—the America of large cities, rapid transit, colossal fortunes, conventional tastes and extravagant living. The America of Lincoln was of homespun. Aye, literally, of homespun. You will recall how that after he had attained his majority and started out for himself, one of the first pieces of work he did was to split rails for the purpose of purchasing a quantity of material with which to procure for himself a new pair of trousers. Four hundred fence rails for every yard of brown jeans dyed with white walnut bark, which went into this well-earned garment.

We instinctively associate Lincoln with the frontier. The timbered farm in the clearing, the log cabin on the banks of the creek, the irregular lots inclosed by stake fences and the dark rim of surrounding woods shutting off the settler from his neighbors and the outside world. But it was just this isolation and solitude that bred the homespun virtues of the time, self-reliance, personal courage, readiness of human resource and genuine faith in God. For any representation of the character of Lincoln's age must take full account of its religion. The simple, natural, human sense of the mystical and spiritual which believes the Scriptures and takes the Deity into partnership for everyday life. It is not difficult to imagine that kind of religion in the solitudes of the wilderness where men had time to think and where

circumstances compelled the recognition of the power that speaks out of the storm and whispers in the still small voice when there is no other with whom to take counsel in emergencies or on whom to rely for help.

Oh! There were vices, too, a plenty, in that time. But even they were of the rugged, turbulent, out-of-door, I had almost said wholesome type, such as lie upon the surface of society. Some drunkenness; fighting also, was not infrequent, and swearing, card-playing, horse-racing and the like offered the customary vent for excess of animal spirits and the boisterous energy of strong men accustomed to the purely physical problems of subduing the wilderness. Vulgar vices, we call them. I wonder if they were more vulgar than the conventional vices of to-day? Than the blight of secret impurity, the crime of race-suicide, the dishonesty of modern advertising and commercial methods, the respectable thievery we call "graft," or the thinly veiled corruption of the common immoralities disclosed every day by our divorce courts? But however we may describe them, these vices of that time were held well in check. They were not characteristic, but rather incidental. Excrescences upon the body social. The deep, underlying and representative character of the time was sound and good and into this character Christianity was firmly imbedded. I call attention to this because the distinguishing qualities of Lincoln's manhood that stand out in any and in every delineation are qualities determined by just the conditions I have sought to describe.

We speak of his honesty and fair-mindedness, for example—a simple elemental virtue. But how it looms up in the presence of the common, current conceptions of public men and public methods in the age in which we live! I read a couple of days ago concerning the candidate for the United States Senate from the state of Wisconsin, that he had spent not less than \$300,000 to secure the endorsement of the Primary election! It was stated by his own party paper, given as an ordinary piece of news and as a matter of course. In contrast with such a proceeding, hear Lincoln's letter to Hon. Hawkins Taylor, of Iowa, a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago "As to your kind wishes for myself, allow me to say I cannot enter the ring on the money basis—first, because in the main it is wrong; and secondly, I have not and cannot get the money. I say in the main the use of money is wrong, but for certain objects in a political contest, the use of some is both right and indispensable. With me, as with yourself, this long struggle has been one of great pecuniary loss. I now distinctly say this—if you shall be appointed a delegate to Chicago, I will furnish one hundred dollars to bear the expenses of the trip." One hundred dollars to bear the expenses of the trip! Open, straight-forward, bona fide, specific. No vague or veiled assurances of patronage or boodle; no promise to take care of his correspondent if elected; no suggestion of a "barrel" for manipulation; no chance for misunderstanding.

Now, if there ever was an occasion for departing from his strict and simple principles it was then. But no exigency could drive him from his integrity. He might fail of the coveted preferment as he had done on other occasions, but he would keep faith with himself whatever happened.

I have looked as you have looked for the basis of this sterling quality. It was grounded yonder in the boyhood practice that made him the most "popular" help in Gentryville, when for twenty-five cents a day paid to his father, he toiled so faithfully that it is recorded he "could strike heavier blows with the maul and sink the axe deeper into the wood" than anybody else in the community. In the same practice later adhered to, when having discovered that he had taken six and one-half cents too much from a customer in trade, he walked three miles into the country the same evening after business, to return the money. "A simple elemental virtue," you say again. Yes, but would you care to trust even your political interests to one without it? And is it not the lack of this absolute honesty that is destroying our faith in so many public men to-day—that is giving rise to a new standard of public morals? A standard which is no standard? Let us plant our feet upon the fact that Abraham Lincoln was true. True to himself, true to his fellow-countrymen, true to his God. Let us exploit this so-called elemental virtue and inculcate its adoption and imitation by our children and by the people of our generation, for, after all, this is the fundamental virtue of moral personality. God is true.

But truth did not stand alone in Lincoln's character, even though he became known as "Honest Abe." His gentleness, tenderness, sympathy and piety do not want for illustration. Lincoln was a good boy and a good man; sound and wholesome in heart and life. And I wish that we might clearly apprehend this principle as one which will bear absolute demonstration. It is the good boy who makes the good man. I doubt if you can find an exception to the rule.

The new standard of morality referred to, the loose and careless thinking upon this subject which is common, seems not only to tolerate but even to foster youthful delinquency and degeneracy. There is an indifference to moral restraint, a wantonness of pleasure, and an extravagance of expense in our time that is a positive menace to our social system. It may be preaching, but if so we have an excellent text in the subject of our celebration, when we affirm that youthful degeneracy and the absence of rigorous self-restraint and self-denial only breeds rottenness and dishonor—moral and physical bankruptcy and failure in subsequent life. If there is any practical lesson to be drawn from this celebration, it is this lesson.

I want to accentuate Lincoln's application and industry. For, next to his honesty, no other attribute so distinguished his character or explains his career. It is his industry upon which I wish to dwell as

affording the ground for that particular message to be carried away by those in attendance upon this celebration.

But I was to speak in conclusion of Abraham Lincoln's industry. This is the characteristic American virtue, especially so as it pertains to the old régime. We regard it as the characteristic virtue of our people, still even though we often now only pretend to its possession. I speak of this last, because I regard it as the secret of Mr. Lincoln's career. This and that mystical element which embodied his religion. The dreams, visions and superstitions he had, which, however, were taken so seriously and with such temperate sanity that they only held him rigidly to a high sense of morality in practice and a sacred regard for a great and holy moral mission in the world. These hold the explanation of all that he wrought or became. And, although it is now too late to announce a formal theme, the title which I feel ought to be attached to these remarks, and which conveys at least a hint of the lesson we ought to retain after this celebration is over, is, *Lincoln, The Man Who Was Ready*.

We see him first of all learning to read and write. What labor it must have involved to acquire such excellent penmanship, if nothing more! He had no proper school or teachers, yet he acquired a choice and distinctive chirography and use of English. Then, when someone wanted a clerk of election—(It was a strange community for Lincoln and he was a stranger, but he had what was needed.) "Can you write?" inquired the election official with some solicitude when Lincoln was mentioned. "Yes, I can make a few rabbit tracks," said he, and the job was his. Thus was his way opened to public recognition and confidence almost before he was settled in his new surroundings.

You recall perhaps as most characteristic his facility in the art of story-telling. It was carefully acquired and by most assiduous toil as a means of admission to public confidence and esteem. And it never failed him. He always had his story ready, whether to illustrate an argument, turn the force of an opponent's attack or escape an unpleasant situation while in office. It has been demonstrated a thousand times since that the story is one of the most effective means of both social and political advancement, but Lincoln may be said to have discovered it. He was ready.

Note his providential direction toward the study of law. In a barrel of old junk bought from a wayfarer, who needed the room in his wagon, Lincoln found a complete edition of Blackstone's Commentaries. Now what would such a "find" mean to the ordinary young storekeeper at a country crossroads? But to Abraham Lincoln it was a bonanza, because he was prepared for it. He was ready. When a youth of eighteen, back in Gentryville home, one of the books he had borrowed and carefully read was a copy of the Revised Statutes of Indiana. (It is said that he discussed its contents with intelligence even at that time.)

Where is the boy of eighteen to-day who would from personal choice borrow and read carefully such a book as a copy of the Revised Statutes of his state? Yet it was that book which taught Lincoln to read Blackstone—opened his eyes to its value and enabled him to understand its contents. His law practice followed. He was ready for his opportunity.

It will have to be admitted by all who make an intensive study of his life that it was the speech at Bloomington, organizing the Republican Party in Illinois, which made Lincoln president. It was not his debate with Douglas, nor yet his various speaking tours through the East and in New England, though these and many other experiences had their influence upon the situation, but that speech at Bloomington, the ideal of statesmanship for its dignified reserve, reasonable, conciliatory, considerate of all the diverse factions which entered into the new amalgamation and yet mercilessly logical in exhibiting and accentuating vital issues and rising to a white heat of eloquence in its power to fuse all parties upon the great moral question polarizing all public opinion at that period; rousing and kindling the faith, the hopes, the passions, the impulses of his auditors until every member of that historic convention felt the day had dawned and the hour had struck when the question of liberty was to be tried out upon these shores, and that if the purpose of the fathers, the provisions of the constitution and the moral destiny of man were not to fail, the Republican Party was the only instrument available to prevent it.

One might illustrate this theme further by the conduct of President Lincoln after his election and before the inauguration. How, when the whole country was excited over threatening developments and the leaders were clamoring for some quieting utterance from him, some statement that might perhaps imply a compromise, he was sitting at home reading *The Nullifiers of 1832*. He had no statement to make. The time for compromises was past. The issue must now be decided on its merits. He had fully declared its logic to the people and he was ready.

In due time the inauguration took place. It had been feared that the President would be assassinated before he could take the oath. But you remember that two months previously he arranged with General Scott to make provisions for this crisis also. He was ready.

The whole story of the Emancipation Proclamation: Do you recall the tentative putting forward of the proposition? His elaborate statement and discussion of the objections to it? His "Card up his sleeve?" His canvass of the matter again and again with the border states, until the entire country came to understand the reasons why and to desire emancipation? And then the deed was done, for he was ready.

THE PERFECT RULER OF MEN

FROM AN ADDRESS BY JOSEPH FARRAND TUTTLE, JR., AUDITORIUM,
DENVER, COLORADO

We love him (Lincoln) not only as the great President, the great statesman, the great martyr, the great Emancipator, whose representatives here in this service to-day and all over the world are bowing in loving worship at his shrine, but we love him because he is the great Master of men, the Perfect Ruler of men, who, in his humble birth and in his magic power to charm the hearts of men, has made all the dearer to us the story of Bethlehem's wayside inn two thousand years ago.

As those three swarthy lords from the Orient hills paid their loving homage to the child in the manger that first Christmas morning, so there were wise men at Washington in 1860 who laid their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh at the feet of Abraham Lincoln, the child of the west.

I suppose the most powerful body of men ever associated in American history was President Lincoln's cabinet in the first year of his administration. William H. Seward, the ablest diplomatist of his age; Edward Bates, of Missouri, that wily political chief of the old Whig school; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, courtly, able, dignified, polished. These three men had been Mr. Lincoln's active opponents at Chicago for the nomination in 1860, and with the instinct of a perfect ruler he gathered them in his cabinet, that no dissensions might arise among them to imperil the country. Then those great lawyers of Indiana, Caleb B. Smith and John P. Upsher; Montgomery Blair, the leader of the Maryland Bar; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; Edwin M. Stanton—a fiery eight-in-hand they were, some of them having never worked in harness before, that is, having never held office before, with Abraham Lincoln on the box. They pulled up evenly on the bit at the start, but from the slack rein over their backs, each soon, to change the figure, imagined that around himself and his department was whirling the grotesque Abraham Lincoln like an attending satellite. Secretary Seward was the first to have his mind disabused of this impression, as one day he received a touch with the whip on the flank. And he looked around and wondered if the man on the box meant it.

And it happened in this way. One day Mr. Seward said to Mr. Lincoln, "Now you have this great war on your hands, you attend to home matters, and I will look after our foreign relations." And I can imagine Abraham Lincoln laughing one of those loud, Western prairie laughs of his, such as John Hay tells us of, as he said, "What a capital idea, Seward; what a team we'll make, but say (as Mr. Seward was

about leaving him, perhaps thinking in his heart what easy game he had made of Abraham Lincoln) don't forget to show me everything you receive, and particularly everything you send away"; and that was all.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, you will remember when you enlisted in 1861 and went down to bloody battlefields that the Republic might live, our relations were very much strained with England. The whole North was greatly shocked when a Cunard steamer arrived in New York one morning in the first week of May, 1861, with the published proclamation of Queen Victoria's recognition of the belligerency of the Confederate States. It was then necessary for Mr. Seward to make good his suggestions and write his first important state paper, viz., a letter of instructions to Charles Francis Adams, our Minister at the Court of St. James. It was such a delicate task that he did not submit it in a dictation to a clerk, but wrote it all out carefully with his own hand in thirteen closely written pages. Remembering Mr. Lincoln's little caution, he went to the White House with it, to have Mr. Lincoln put his little official "O. K." upon it. Now the condition of that letter as Mr. Lincoln returned it always reminds me of what I used to hear the good people of Cambridge say of Rufus Choate's signature, "A gridiron struck by lightning!" Section after section of Mr. Seward's letter had been stricken out; many words, even whole sentences, were erased, and new ones substituted; in some places the white spaces between the lines were entirely absorbed with the interlineation of new sentences: beautiful flowers of rhetoric ruthlessly torn up by the root. And then, this humble backwoodsman who had been cradled in a hollowed-out log, whose only schooling had been the winter evenings before the rude fireplace, where, in the absence of candles or of old rags soaked in oil, his mother had taught him and his father to read and write in the blaze of the spice-wood brush he had chopped up and thrown upon the fire, and where, stretched out upon the rough, gritty, dirt floor, he would cipher upon an old wooden shovel with a bit of charred wood picked from the fireplace, and say to himself, "I'll study and get ready, and then maybe the chance will come"; what do you think of this humble backwoodsman criticizing the English of the accomplished, the versatile, the scholarly William H. Seward and actually showing him that in some places he had not even expressed his own meaning!

William H. Seward had a very little body, but a very big brain and a very big heart of love for his country. But it would seem as if the feathers were standing out at right angles all over his little body, when he wrote this sentence of this letter to Mr. Adams, "We intend to have a clear and simple record of every issue which may arise between us and Great Britain." Mr. Lincoln bracketed the paragraph and wrote in the margin, "Leave out." Mr. Seward wrote, "The President is surprised and grieved." Mr. Lincoln changed it to "The President re-

grets." Mr. Seward referred to certain acts of Great Britain as "wrongful." Mr. Lincoln changed it to "hurtful." Mr. Seward made reference to certain explanations made by the British government. Mr. Lincoln wrote, "Leave out, because it does not appear that such explanations were demanded"—just a jog to Mr. Seward's memory. Mr. Seward wrote learnedly of "the laws of nature." Mr. Lincoln ran his pen through the expression, "laws of nature," and wrote "our own laws." Good, honest, United States laws were all Abraham Lincoln was looking for in those days. Mr. Seward wrote, "The laws of nations afford us an adequate and proper remedy, and we shall avail ourselves of it" (an implied threat, you see). Mr. Lincoln wrote opposite the last part of that sentence in the margin, "Out." Mr. Seward elaborated a thought in seven particular words, and Mr. Lincoln ran his pen through one, two, three, four, five, six of those words and left only one word as having sufficient carrying power to designate Mr. Seward's meaning. Mr. Seward wrote, "Europe atoned by forty years of suffering for the crime Great Britain had committed," and Mr. Lincoln changed the word "crime" to "error."

Now, Charles Francis Adams with that letter as originally written by Mr. Seward would have been a bluffer and a bully with his mouth full of threats before the English court. But with it as corrected by this log-cabin genius of belles-lettres he was a far different man. He read that letter as if it had been his Bible, till he became saturated through and through with the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. From it he learned to be tactful, patient, long-suffering, hoping all things, enduring all things, having the power and gift of silence, the power of saying nothing when there was nothing to say, or rather of saying nothing that had better be left unsaid, like the great Master at Washington—qualities he sorely needed for a great trial that was to come.

At that time at Birkenhead on the Mersey, just opposite Liverpool, two powerful, armored cruisers were being built by private British capital, destined, so Mr. Adams's secret agents informed him, to be delivered to the Confederacy at a certain secret island in the West Indies, and there to be turned loose to harry and scourge the commerce of the United States from the high seas, as the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* did two years later. There was no more critical moment in the Civil War. Intervention or non-intervention on the one hand, and a war between the United States and Great Britain on the other, all depended upon the wisdom of Charles Francis Adams, three thousand miles away from his home government, for instructions and no Atlantic cable between the two countries at that time. It was for this moment that the Perfect Ruler at Washington had corrected that letter, whose wise, noble and large spirit were so incarnated in the bearing of Mr. Adams, that finally the British ministers, wise men also, with gifts in their hands, made this fair proposition to Mr. Adams: "If you will deposit one

million pounds sterling with the British government as indemnity against possible suits that may be instituted against it by these private capitalists, we will not allow these ships to sail!"

When Mr. Adams returned to his office that day, there was a knock at his office door, and upon opening it, he looked into the face of a man, whose name at the man's request he refused to divulge to the day of his death—a fellow Massachusetts citizen, a banker in London. And he said to Mr. Adams, "I know all about it; here are one million pounds sterling in gold certificates deposited in various banks in London; deposit them to the credit of the United States." A few days afterwards Mr. Adams deposited these particular one million pounds sterling with the British government as the indemnity they had asked, and those two armored cruisers never sailed from the banks of the Mersey. The swords that had been unsheathed in America and England were returned to their scabbards, because the pen of Abraham Lincoln was mightier than the sword.

CONNECTICUT

LINCOLN THE MAGNIFICENT

FROM THE ADDRESS OF REV. J. W. RICHARDSON, STAMFORD, CONN.

[Mayor, Councilmen, Selectmen and other officials were present. Hobbie and Minor Posts, G. A. R., and the Council of O. U. A. M. attended in a body.]

"He possessed a wide-awake conscience. He never resorted to a trick to win a case. He was not in the profession merely to make big fees. Strange as it may seem, yet 'tis true, Lincoln practiced law that those who retained him might have justice done them—no more. It is to the eternal credit of Lincoln that, though a great lawyer, no man with a wicked case, no man with an unjust demand, dare ask him to plead his cause. If he found a client had deceived him, Lincoln would abandon the case in the midst of the trial. Only one thought was uppermost in his soul—not money, but justice! justice! justice! Can you wonder that more volumes have been written concerning Lincoln than about any other character of history? Once a great case was pending, and the verdict hinged on the testimony of one of his own witnesses. The cross-questioning of the opposing counsel had failed to shake this witness. But the witness told a lie. No one but Lincoln knew it was a lie. Success depended upon the testimony of this witness. But Lincoln leaped to his feet and exclaimed, 'Your honor, my witness has lied. I ask that his testimony be stricken from the record. I will win this verdict honestly or not at all.' He won! We ought not to wonder that the people called him 'Honest old Abe.'

WAS SINCERE AS A POLITICIAN

"It is a remarkable fact that, though we are able to ransack this man's past, and in cold blood analyze his deeds and words, yet it is impossible to find the stain of a dishonest deal. There is no pitch clinging to his sacred memory. Lincoln proves beyond contradiction that a man genuinely sincere at heart can enter politics and remain sincere. Lincoln teaches every generation of Americans that it is not politics which are rotten, but rotten men in politics. We have a splendid revelation of his innermost character. When Lincoln was studying for the bar, William Butler practically supported him. When Lincoln went to Congress, Butler wanted to become Register of the Land Office as recompense for the past. Lincoln acknowledged, with tears in his eyes, the debt of gratitude, but declined to make the appointment. He refused to use public office as the means to pay private accounts. He was the immortal Lincoln who first said, 'A public office is a public trust, to be administered to the people.' He never gave political preference to his friends. He was extremely cautious to avoid the imputation of loyalty to friends at the expense of his opponents. He looked for character in his appointees. Stanton, who severely criticized him, he made Secretary of War; Seward, who grossly insulted him, he kept in the Cabinet. Lincoln was as sincere in politics as in boyhood days he had been sincere with his mother. Aye, the proof of his sincerity flares out! When Lincoln ran for the legislature as a Whig, his own town, where they knew him in and out, gave him every vote but seven.

"Lincoln's debates with Judge Douglas introduced Lincoln to the country, and he was nominated for the presidency. Then bedlam broke loose here in America. O, what days those were! The orators stigmatized Lincoln as the 'Illinois ape.' The society people said he was the offspring of low-down white trash. The London *Punch* called him a 'vulgar beggar.' *Harper's Weekly* called him an 'ignorant mountebank.' The yellow journals with yellow editors exclaimed, 'Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's running mate, has negro blood in his veins. Aha! a rail-splitter and a nigger at the head of our government.' The opposition of those days used gall for ink, venom for ideas, and the passions of Hell for inspiration! But those two—the heroic Lincoln and Hamlin, the smoke curling upward about their brows, stood there erect in dignified silence, their eyes on God, and no fear in their hearts.

GLORY OF LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION

"'But'—you heard it on the street, at cafés, in all social circles. 'But—' With tense nerves everybody waited to see what would hap-

pen. The answer of the South to that election was to secede and fire on Sumter. Was Lincoln fitted to rule in this terrible emergency? Seward, his Secretary of State, thought not; he expected to be the brains of the administration; he expected to guide behind Lincoln as a figurehead, and frankly said so to Lincoln. The gross insult did not ruffle Lincoln's temper. With quiet dignity he replied, 'I will be President; you will be Secretary—no more!'

"The slave party launched its thunderbolt. Lincoln turned to meet it. He lifted up his voice, and from every hamlet, city and town, North, came the thrilling answer, 'We are coming, Father Abraham, 100,000 strong.' He lifted up his voice the second time and Boys in Blue, like the stars in beauty and for numbers, swarmed to the front. He lifted up his hand, and new navies were born and swept out to meet and vanquish hostile fleets. O, Father Abraham knew how to rule! He, President, statesman, prophet, combined in one consecrated soul, sublimely rose to the situation. He was the one man for the hour! For two years he'd held no regular and formal meetings of the Cabinet. There were no combinations of politicians controlling the government. Lincoln assumed the whole stupendous responsibility. Necessity compelled the suspension of 'habeas corpus'; to embarrass the administration, enemies threatened to prosecute the Secretary of War for alleged false arrests. Lincoln accepted the whole burden, saying: 'I ordered it. Stand off.' And they kept hands off. Lincoln stood there alone—with the people—there was no third but Jehovah!

"As we look back upon that period when the belching of cannon formed the morning anthem, and the smoke of battle was the evening pall, we can see that calm, consecrated genius overcoming it all. There was a mighty rebellion lashing the waters into foam, and he kept the ship of state off the rocks! The hostile powers of the old world were looking for an opening into which to thrust their talons, and Lincoln kept the crowned buzzards on their roosts! There was an entire race of bondmen wailing for liberty, and he, by a stroke of the pen, struck off their shackles without overturning the social fabric! With an awful debt piling up like mountains kissing a black sky, he prevented bankruptcy, saved the national credit, and kept the Boys in Blue marching till they reached Appomattox. No monarch wearing crown and purple robe ever achieved such an everlasting victory as he from the log cabin. Lincoln may not have had royal blood in his veins, but he was superlatively royal of soul.

"Wonderful Lincoln, grander than King,
Exalting thyself from humblest state;
Honor supreme to thee we bring,
Our country's ruler, wise and great.'

IMPARTIAL HISTORY VINDICATES HIM

"He was inspired of God, as Moses was inspired; that was why he could see clear through the maze, and select the very means which would extricate slavery and division and renew union and prosperity. Knowing he was right, he never changed his principles or policies. The whole gigantic problem was solved exactly as he predicted. The house ceased to be divided; the Union was forever welded together, and the sign was lifted up high on the wall, which tells all usurpers what it will cost if one class ever attempts to enslave any portion of the American people. Lincoln made Liberty of the people immortal. Had Lincoln's foresight betrayed him, the autocrats of Europe would have become more despotic. The victory which Lincoln achieved for the people has marched on like 'John Brown's soul,' dimming every sceptre, undermining every throne. That victory of the people over oligarchy means eventually exile for all autocrats. Lincoln has nailed to the sky where all the world reads, 'The right of the people everywhere to govern themselves.'

"If Lincoln, by his sagacity, had not made it necessary for Lee to surrender to Grant, the French Republic had not been created; Emperor Maximilian and his empire had not been ejected from Mexico; the Turks had not wrenched a constitution from the Sultan; and the down-trodden hordes of Russia would not have caught a gleam of liberty for one hundred years to come. Aye, Abraham Lincoln's soul goes marching on!

"Reverently, tenderly, with aching hearts, we entombed his wounded body, but the molding touch of the immortal Lincoln continues. North and South are remarried, and the principles of Lincoln form the wedding-ring. Unparalleled prosperity, like an angel in white, broods over the land. Suddenly, the country is forced into a new war. Lo! the chivalry of Lincoln is still abroad in the land. For the sake of another down-trodden race, an American host carries the flag of Liberty to the gates of Spanish oppression. The doors opened and American sunlight streamed through. And marching shoulder to shoulder, beneath the Stars and Stripes, were 'Yank' and 'Reb,' merged into patriotic sons, with a single holy purpose. And guiding serried ranks to another immortal victory were the swords of Grant's son and Fitzhugh Lee, flashing side by side. At last the spirit of Lincoln has made of North and South one people—and Old Glory their sacred, beloved flag."

DELAWARE

Address delivered by William W. Knowles, of the New Castle County Bar, on the occasion of the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, by Captain Evan S. Watson Post, No. 5, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., and the New Castle High School, in the New Castle High School Building, New Castle, Del., February 12, 1909.

LINCOLN A MOSES

Every great occasion brings forth a great man. When the burdens of the children of Israel became unbearable by reason of the bondage in which they were held by the Egyptians, they appealed to the King of kings for liberation, and God hearing their cries produced a man, called Moses, and inspired him with power to perform that great work.

Greece has had her Pericles to make Athens the most illustrious city in the world, and to crown the Acropolis with wonders of architecture, whose glory no other city has ever approached. Rome has had her Cæsar, and France her Napoleon. England has had her Cromwell to teach her people and the people of all other nations that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and when the times demanded a greater leader to solve greater social and political questions, she has produced in all his grandeur and sublimity a Gladstone.

Who is he? Born one hundred years ago in that fair, sunny land rich in Philosophic thought, in that land where the birds are singing merrily and all nature seems in tune; in that land where every one of its citizens rejoices in the appellation that he is a native of the Blue Grass Country. But the State of Kentucky is not the State for him. He moves to Illinois, enters the State legislature, on to Congress, thence to the Executive Chair, and though he was disgracefully assassinated, at his death he bore the shackles of four million slaves and linked his name with that of liberty.

Lincoln must have been inspired of God; for no man was ever called upon to perform such arduous and painful duties as he performed in those trying days from '61 to the hour of his death. Like Moses of old, he was only permitted, however, to lead his people through the wilderness and view the promised land without entrance. That he was assassinated before his life's work was completed is one of the saddest thoughts in history.

The story of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln will be a source of help and inspiration to the youth of this and other lands as long as day returns. If ever a boy was born in abject poverty, he was.

If ever a man accomplished great things against tremendous odds, it was Lincoln. From boyhood to the time of his assassination he showed the elements of true greatness. Within his nature he had the qualities of a statesman rather than those of a politician. And let me say that the true distinction between a politician and a statesman is this: a politician always strives to persuade and coax the people to do something for him, the true statesman desires to do something for the people.

The history of Abraham Lincoln should be sufficient to inspire every boy with courage in the hope that he can make something of himself, however poor he may be. He should think how grand and glorious is that country which permits the poorest equally with the richest to pursue the highway to fame and reach the highest office in the land. I am glad I live in a Country where a boy can go from a towpath, a tanyard, or a rail-cut to the presidency of the greatest nation on earth.

At twenty-two years of age Lincoln went down the Mississippi River on a flat-boat and was paid the magnificent sum of ten dollars per month. He went as far as New Orleans and while there with several companions visited a slave market. He saw a young colored girl sold at auction. He heard the jeers of the bidders and the brutal language of the auctioneer. He was deeply touched at this scene of inhumanity to man and said, "If I ever get a chance to hit slavery, with God's help I'll hit it hard." That poor colored girl died unconscious of the fact that she planted in the heart of a great man the seeds of the Emancipation Proclamation. Thirty-one years elapsed and Lincoln kept his promise. He lived to see his promise bear full fruition, until his name stood first on Columbia's Calendar of worth and fame, and until all loyal hearts were his. He lived until there remained nothing for him to do as great as he had done.

Lincoln was unique in whatever he said or did. He was not a copyist. He had the happy faculty of combining a wonderful amount of thought into few words and sentences. His addresses were never lengthy, and his letters on any and every subject were ordinarily short in comparison to those written by our later-day presidents. He expressed himself clearly and definitely, so that no word or line that he wrote either for private or public reading was ever used to tie his hands. Nearly his whole political philosophy is bound up in four speeches, one made at Springfield, Illinois, another at Peoria, Illinois, another at Columbus, Ohio, another at Cooper Union, New York. Of course he made many other speeches, but these contain the quintessence of his political ideas. Nearly all of his addresses and letters were written and delivered on the question of slavery: hence their subject-matter is not now very much appreciated. People are growing more and more tired of reading slavery literature. We are trying to forget that the Civil War ever occurred, and we pass over the literature of that period with as little notice as possible.

Probably Lincoln's style and diction, outside of showing the real conditions of the times in which he lived, is now the most precious thing connected with all his letters and addresses. His diction may be said to be as pure as that of most any other writer in the realm of English literature. His speech at Gettysburg, a prose poem of exquisite beauty and concise expression, will be studied by the lovers of literary art for all time to come. One thing that deeply characterizes his addresses is that his whole soul is in them. His brain and heart are always found together in whatever he said or did.

On the memorable occasion at Gettysburg, Mr. Everett delivered a very scholarly oration of two hours in length. He delighted and charmed the vast audience. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the great multitude. He read from a note book two hundred and sixty-six words and sat down to the disgust of all those in attendance. None thought at that time that one of the greatest orations of the world had been delivered. His speech simply shows what the heart and brain can do when working together, and Everett's shows what the brain can do when working alone. The studied and scholarly address of Mr. Everett is now scarcely read. It has almost been forgotten, while most school children are quite familiar with every word of Lincoln's address. Everett's address will become less and less interesting as the years pass by, while Lincoln's speech will be read and admired by all lovers of literature as long as constitutional government shall abide among men.

I take off my hat to you, the "boys in blue," who, because of your devotion and sacrifices from the year '61 to '65, helped to make this union of States a real union. I always feel in your presence the inspiration of the divine injunction "Take off thy shoes from off thy feet, the ground whereon thou standest is holy ground." You have been as honest in peace as you were brave and patriotic in war. You have worked and wrought with all of labor's royal sons that every pledge the Nation gave in war might be redeemed. I somewhat envy you, because you have done more for this Government, probably, than I will ever be able to do. The man who helped to save the Union by his courage and bravery by going to the front in the great Civil strife and during the long years of peace since passed has done his best to preserve and perpetuate our free institutions, morally speaking, is entitled to a great deal more consideration at the hands of the government than the man who has done what he can to discharge the duties of citizenship only in time of peace. For one to offer his body as a sacrifice on his country's altar for the defence of his country, and surviving the fates of war, lives up to the requirements of good citizenship in peace, demonstrates the very best and highest qualities of manhood and exemplifies that quality and character of citizenship which will serve as an inspiration and help to all the children of future generations.

You, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, never fought for conquest, or particularly for glory. You fought not to enslave, but to free; not to destroy, but to save; not only for us, but for the peoples of all other lands. Every lover of liberty, under whatever flag he may be, owes you a debt of gratitude equally with us for your efforts in assisting all mankind to claim the rights and reap the fruits of unrequited toil. You have seen war. But what is war? Sherman says it is "hell." Worcester says it is "open hostility between nations; a public contest; warfare; fighting;" these are matters of description, and only give us a faint idea of what actual war is. But you know what war really is.

Some thirteen years ago I stood on Fort Thomas, the position from which Sherman bombarded the City of Atlanta. I was told that that City had at the time of Sherman's bombardment some ten or fifteen thousand population. At the conclusion of his bombardment there was not so much as a shingle left to tell the story of that once peaceful town. I was also told that Sherman did not leave so much as a single pig alive or a house standing in a space of country about forty miles in width from Atlanta to the sea. This was real war. Sherman knew that war was governed by the rules of war and that the only way the South could be subdued was to impose on it all the conditions of actual warfare. But the recollections of Sherman's march, or the memories of Cold Harbor where men passed into eternity at the rate of one thousand a minute, make one more sensible of what the word "war" really means than any description that has ever yet been given by a lexicographer. Dictionaries give, after all, but a faint idea of what words really mean. Words are best defined in the actions of men.

In the presence of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day we are sensibly reminded of the inroads that time makes upon the human family. Your numbers are vastly decreasing year by year. You went to war with other brave comrades in the strength of vigorous manhood. You who survived that awful conflict left a grand and glorious record. But you also left on the battlefields some sad and painful memories. Many of your brave comrades sleep in unknown sunken graves, and their memories are only in the hearts of those they loved and left. "They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or of storm—each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars, they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death." I have one profound feeling in my heart for the old soldier—cheers for those who are living; tears for those who are dead.

It will not be long before the organization known as the Grand Army

of the Republic will exist only on the pages of history. The last of you will soon have mingled with the dust and answered the roll call on the eternal camping grounds beyond the skies. Sad is the thought. Words cannot express our feelings on this matter. We can only stand with bowed heads and in the hush and silence feel what speech cannot tell.

We must not forget, however, that Lincoln was the hero of the hour. He stood at the front and centre of the great conflict. He gave and sent orders. He was the real leader from the beginning to the end. He was the Moses of that Israel.

FLORIDA

MESSAGE OF ALBERT W. GILCHRIST, GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA, TO THE LEGISLATURE

The three greatest men this nation has produced are George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Abraham Lincoln. By legislative enactment, this State has declared the anniversary of the birthday of the first two a legal holiday. It is recommended that February 12th, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, be declared a legal holiday.

Abraham Lincoln showed no animus toward the South. He was correct in the application of the principle, as applied to slavery in the United States: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." He would even have sacrificed this conviction in order to preserve the Union. We revere the courage, fortitude, self-denial, and devotion to duty of those who wore the gray. We naturally feel more kindly toward them, because they were blood of our blood. We suffered with them, and we naturally glory in their achievements. We must also appreciate the same qualities in those who wore the blue. The record made by both armies is now our common heritage. Many veterans of the Union army and their relatives and sympathizers have purchased property in our State, and are interested in the development of our resources. Thousands of relatives of those who wore the blue are visitors to our State. There is no other Southern State which has better reasons for taking the initiative in this matter than Florida. Some have said let some Northern State first act toward recognizing some Confederate chieftain. There is no Northern State in which one-tenth the reasons exist for such action toward recognizing some Confederate chieftain as there exists in Florida for the action recommended. Besides, Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States. As such it was his duty to defend and preserve the Union. Had he lived, he would undoubtedly have been in fact, as well as in name, the President of the whole United States. His untimely death was a great blow to the Southland, and consequently to the United States.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

[Written for the JOURNAL by Captain J. L. Young, of Pensacola, Fla., who was present at Ford's Theatre and witnessed the tragedy that doomed to death America's greatest statesman, Abraham Lincoln, on April 14, 1865. Captain Young was a Federal soldier, and in Washington on official business. In his story he has embodied the atmosphere of the hour, the joy and carefree hearts of the audience prior to the assassination, and the consternation and anguish that followed.]

(AN EXTRACT)

But about the time of Lincoln's death, after four years of unparalleled struggle, after General Lee, with his army of Confederates had on the 9th day of April, 1865, surrendered to General Grant, and Johnson was being so closely pursued and pressed by General Sherman, it had become evident that the Confederacy could not hold out much longer, and that the end was fast approaching.

Then it was that Booth and his co-conspirators realized that whatever they meant to do must be done quickly. It was determined by them as a last desperate hope to assassinate the President of the United States and others. This plot was hastily concocted, and mainly planned and shaped at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt in Washington, D. C.

Many were implicated, or had knowledge of the plot, although but few were chosen to be active participants. Each of the four or five visibly active conspirators had an assigned part to perform. Booth, to assassinate the President; Powell to assassinate Seward, Secretary of State; Atzeroth to assassinate Stanton, the Secretary of War; Hurrold was to assassinate another, or assist where most needed.

The habit of the President to attend the theatre with his family or friends on special occasions was well known to the conspirators. They also well knew his habit of stopping and chatting a moment with the doorkeeper as he entered, and it was at this time and place (the door), that Booth first intended to shoot President Lincoln, then hastily to reach his horse and escape before the dazed crowd realized the act and could give pursuit. While there awaiting the coming of the President, Booth, who had free entree, passed in and out several times, but the President, Mrs. Lincoln, and the two friends being late in arriving, were not at the moment observed by Booth, so passed unmolested into the theatre, to their usual box, which was in the upper tier on the right near the stage. It should be remembered that Booth, while wholly unconnected with the play on exhibition, was as familiar with the construction and all parts of the theatre, its stairways leading to the private boxes, etc., as he was with his own room. During the first act of the play Booth twice passed in to the left of the theatre, the better to observe and study the details for his work, making careful note of the number and position of each occupant of the box. The occupants were: The President, Mrs. Lincoln, a lady friend and Major Rathbone.

Booth also noticed that the special guard at the door of the President's box had left his post, and had gone a short distance away, the better to see and enjoy the play.

Who has not been in assemblages where joy and good feeling so prevailed in every heart that they would turn with pleasure to greet those nearest, though total strangers? That spirit and feeling seemed to permeate the vast audience that night, and it was further assisted and dignified by the presence of President Abraham Lincoln, his wife and friends, who sat in plain view of the most of the audience.

Soon after the opening of the second act, when all eyes were attracted to the fair star on the stage, and the whisperings of the audience were hushed in attention, there came from the rear, just back of Abraham Lincoln, stealing with the stealthiness of a merciless tiger, the red-handed assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, and fired the fatal ball, which struck just back and above the left ear, penetrating and lodging in the active brain of Abraham Lincoln.

The clear, ringing, wicked report of the assassin's pistol pierced to every heart, none knowing the cause, until with rapid stride and the litheness of the panther, the murderer sprang to the front of the box and over the low railing, down to the stage, twelve feet below. In the descent his spurred and booted heel caught and rent the beautiful flag that graced the President's box. The steel spur thus catching caused the assassin to alight with most of his weight on one foot, breaking a bone in one leg below the knee. Notwithstanding this injury, he immediately recovered his feet, and facing the audience with glittering knife in unlifted hand, assumed a tragical posture, and in tones of hatred and cruelty cried "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" He then, like a spirit of darkness, turned and disappeared behind the curtains and scenery on the stage. That was the last the audience saw of Booth as he hurriedly sought the rear, mounted his horse and fled.

The dastardly deed was done. The tragedy enacted quicker by far than tongue can tell. And the assassin had disappeared even while the yet smoking pistol's report rang in the ears of the audience and echoed through the auditorium. The thousands present sat still, not comprehending the awfulness of the tragedy enacted in their presence.

With awe we may see the lightning's flash, almost feel its scorching breath, behold its crushing power as it rends the mighty oak of the forest, yet a few moments will elapse ere we fully comprehend its might and power. So it was in Ford's Theatre that night. We heard the pistol's sharp report, saw the tiger-like spring and the meteoric plunge of Booth to the stage below, the fall, the recovery, the tragical posture, the denunciation and the disappearance all. All done before the eye, or the mind, could clearly comprehend the deed. A full description or pen picture of it is impossible. No poet can describe it, no painter's brush depict it.

Suddenly the agonized cry of a woman's voice pierced our ears, quickly followed by Miss Laura Keene, the "star" of the play, springing to the front of the stage, and announcing in clear, yet quavering tones that the President was shot, and that J. Wilkes Booth did it. Then as quick almost as the lightning's flash, the mind's mystic veil was rent. The spell was broken. Comprehension became clear; and with the suddenness of an electrical shock or bursting shell, the audience sprang to its feet and like the irresistible wave of a mighty flood, swept over bench and chair, some to the doors, some to the stage, some to reach the President's box, and some pursued the assassin; each with the single thought to catch Booth. But all their efforts were in vain, for on a swift horse he had fled, and for the time escaped. Zealously, ceaselessly, we pursued vain trails, searched through almost unknown and impossible places, and sought out the mysteries of cave, cavern and dome.

In the theatre were left, strewn over seat and floor, scores of articles, hats, handkerchiefs, fans, gloves, canes, purses and many things of value.

Strong hands had tenderly borne the broken body across the street, then in deep sorrow stood with helpless hands around the martyr's bed.

For a few brief hours millions of persons felt that, as "mercy" had been foully slain, now the mailed hand of "justice" should take its place. But wiser counsel soon prevailed, and Mercy again assumed her place.

In sorrow inexpressible and deep, the nation wept with the crushed and stricken wife, and millions with living faith, prayed for the life of him, who, through all those years of strife, had with unfaltering trust in God and right guided the nation.

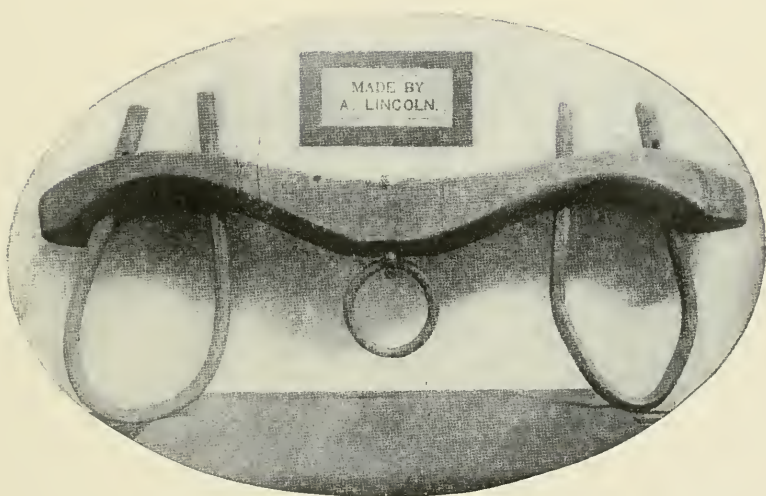
A few brief weeks had scarce elapsed since he was in health and filled with faith and hope, had in the presence of thousands of his fellowmen expressed that imperishable utterance and prayer, which echoed in the hearts of millions of loyal Americans, and shields and saves:

"With malice towards none, with charity to all, I will go forward and do the right as God gives me light to see the right."

The weary form, that rested not,
Save in a martyr's grave;
The care-worn face that none forgot,
Turned to the kneeling slave.

We rest in peace, where his sad eyes
Saw peril, strife and pain;
His was the awful sacrifice,
And ours, the priceless gain.

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.



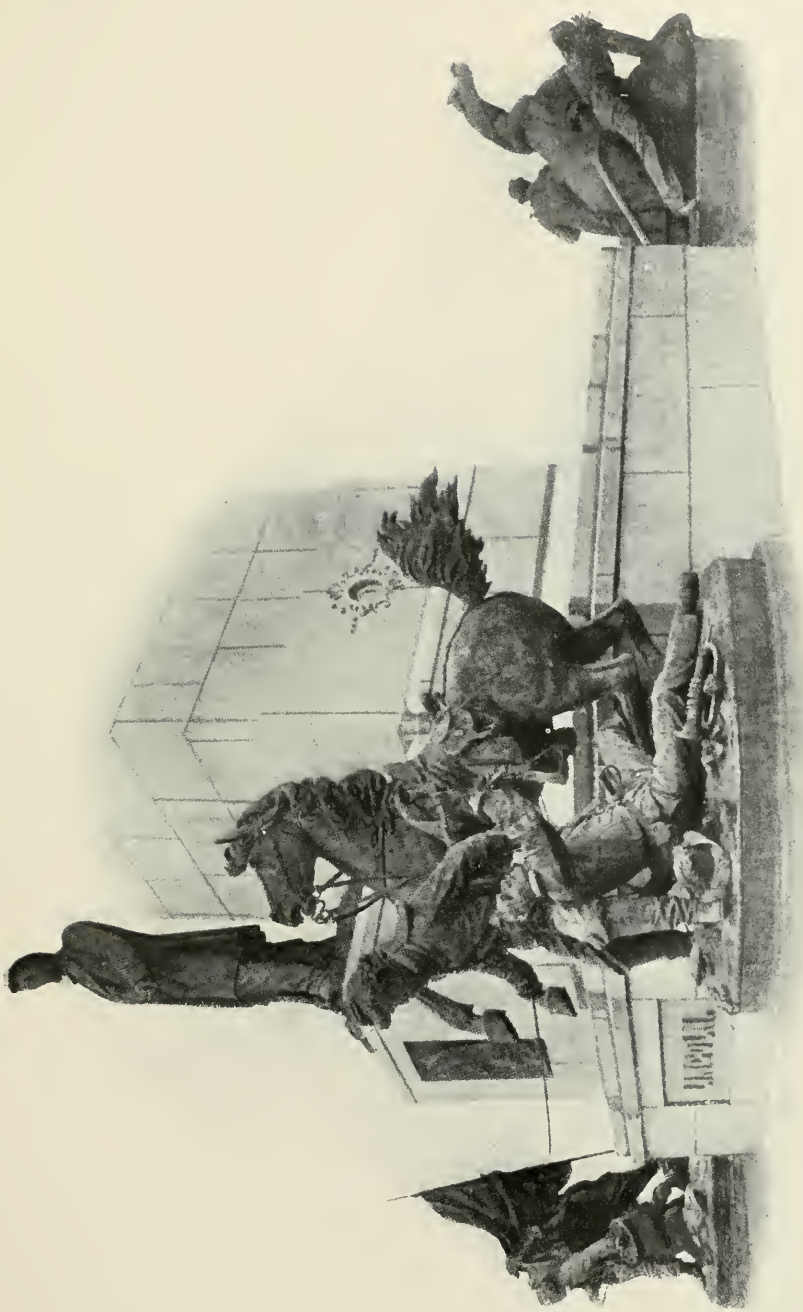
OX YOKE MADE BY LINCOLN WHEN HE WAS NINETEEN YEARS OLD
(Now in the possession of the University of Illinois)



LINCOLN MONUMENT AND TOMB, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



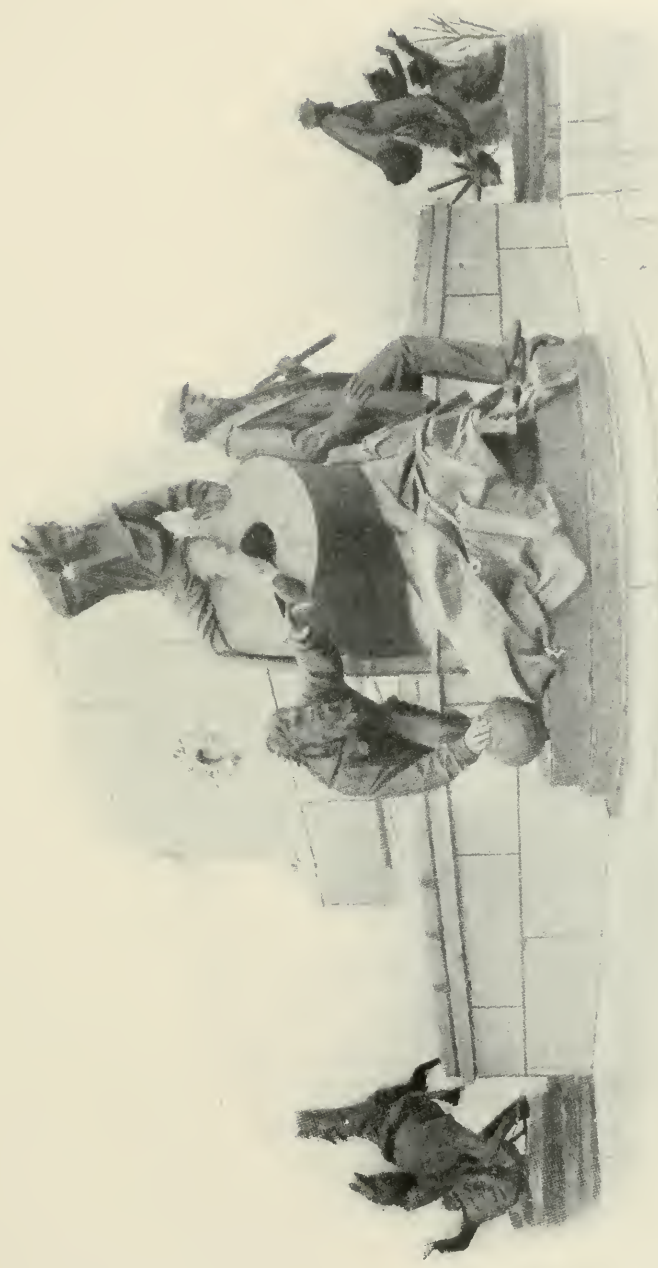
ARTILLERY GROUP



CAVALRY GROUP



INFANTRY GROUP



NAVAL GROUP

ILLINOIS

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., ON
LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

My Friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I can not succeed. With that assistance, I can not fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

INDIANA

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A PROCLAMATION:

On the 12th day of February, 1809, there came into the world a boy who was afterwards to become a martyr-president of the United States, and the first really great American citizen. No one who takes pride in the history of this country can hear the name of Abraham Lincoln mentioned without a quickened pulse and a firmer resolve to be true to the great principles of American citizenship, to that divine ideal of the equality of all men before the law, for which Lincoln strove, and fought, and died. Without being sacrilegious, I think a great many men have wondered whether the blood that flowed from his veins as his life ebbed away was indeed blood, and not the ichor of the immortal gods. There was an hour when partisanship set Lincoln to one side as being the exclusive property of a political organization. That hour has now passed and he has become, in the fulness of time, the one bright particular star which shines in the firmament of constitutional liberty.

I request, therefore, that the citizens of this state, regardless of political affiliations, observe the 12th day of February, 1909, as a special holiday in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and as an hour and occasion upon which every right-minded man should again rededicate his life, his

fortune and his sacred honor to the maintenance of that divine principle upon which rests our republic—the equality of all men before the law.

Done at the Capitol in Indianapolis, and given under my hand and the GREAT SEAL of the State, this 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred nine, in the year of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred thirty-third, and in the year of the admission of the State of Indiana the ninety-third.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
Governor of the State of Indiana.

By the Governor:

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

IOWA

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR:

The General Assembly has patriotically written into the Statutes of our state an act providing that the Anniversary of the birthday of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, be made a legal holiday. This legislative enactment is significant of the place which this great American holds in the hearts of our people. The memory of Lincoln and his deeds of patriotism are firmly fixed in the minds of all loyal American citizens. The story of his life, his struggle with ambition and with poverty, his wonderful administration of affairs in times of divisive strife, the sacrifice of his own life as a final gift to the cause of the union, are well-known tales of every fireside. With his death our nation was forced to undergo its greatest sorrow and North and South alike knelt at the tomb of Lincoln, bowed in grief and tears. His great deeds have been inscribed on the indestructible pages of our history. The principles advocated and promulgated by him form the firm foundations of our present union.

Therefore it is meet that the people of Iowa and of the nation place upon Memory's shrine the tributes of grateful and loving consideration and

WHEREAS, we are approaching the centennial Anniversary of the birth of this great American, it is not only fitting that we as a patriotic and grateful people, do recall the life, the deeds and the death of Abraham Lincoln, but it is right and proper that we acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe to this great statesman and liberator, in the preservation of American liberty.

THEREFORE, I, B. F. Carroll, Governor of Iowa, do most earnestly recommend that, Friday, February 12, 1909, shall be set aside in com-

memoration of the life and deeds of Abraham Lincoln, and that his memory be honored in fitting services, and that the patriotic societies, the Civic Organizations, the Churches and the Schools, unite in reverent unanimity to pay tribute to the life and character of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

I further recommend that inasmuch as the G. A. R. organizations of the state, through the proper officers thereof, have already planned Lincoln Memorial Exercises in so far as is convenient the people in general join with this loyal and patriotic association in the first observance of this legal holiday, the centennial of the birth of President Lincoln.

[SEAL]

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 26th day of January, A. D. 1909.

B. F. CARROLL,
Governor of Iowa.

By the Governor:

W. C. HAYWARD,
Secretary of State.

KANSAS

STATE OF KANSAS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the People of Kansas, Greeting:

The Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln occurs on February 12th, this year. It is fitting that the State of Kansas, a Lincoln State, a State which in a large measure owes its life, its freedom and its early glory to Lincoln, should celebrate his memory in some suitable manner on that day. Lincoln shares with Washington the affection of all loyal Americans. The Father of his Country and the savior of his country are associated together wherever the fires of patriotism are kindled to commemorate the world's greatest and best.

At the suggestion of the Grand Army of the Republic, I recommend that on the Anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, the churches, the public schools, the patriotic societies and the general public commemorate with suitable ceremonies the character, the statesmanship and

the sacrifice of our martyred President who guided the nation through the dangers and difficulties of the great Civil War.

[SEAL]

In testimony whereof, I have here-
to subscribed my name and
caused to be affixed the Great
Seal of the State of Kansas.
Done at Topeka, this 30th day
of January, 1909.

W. R. STUBBS,
Governor.

By the Governor:

C. E. DENTON,
Secretary of State.

EMPORIA

Elaborate services were held at the hall known as the wigwam of the Patriotic Society of Red Men.

Societies Present

P. B. Plumb Post, 55, G. A. R.
Hancock Post, 464, G. A. R.
Plumb Corps, 70, W. R. C.
Ladies of the G. A. R.
Sons of Veterans and its auxiliary.
The Ladies' Circle.
Patriotic Society of Red Men.

Exercises

Address by Mayor Globfelter presiding.
Prayer by President Hill of Kansas State Normal School.
Address by President H. Coe Culbertson, College of Emporia.
Address by Attorney W. S. Kretsinger.
Address by Miss Donica.
Music by the College Glee Club, directed by Etta Dent Cravens.
Address by Judge Graves.



LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

"He touched the log cabin, and it became the palace in which greatness was nurtured"1

KENTUCKY

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

LINCOLN DAY PROCLAMATION:

To Kentucky and All of our People:

The State Government recommends the people in every neighborhood in Kentucky to display the flag of our country and assemble in their respective communities to do honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, on Friday, February twelfth of this year 1909, the One Hundredth Anniversary of his birth, and that his first inaugural address and the Gettysburg oration be read at all the meetings. The life of Abraham Lincoln was so wholly devoted to mankind, so sacredly free from selfishness, and he was so truly a noble representative of all that is dearest, truest and best in humanity, in all his grand work as a leader of the nation in her greatest trial, and martyr in the cause of the freedom of man, that it will be an honor to all that is best in us to pay this respect.

The President of the United States will journey from Washington to Kentucky to deliver an address on that day at the farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born, and many distinguished visitors from sister States, and many of our people will journey to the farm to be present. For the many who cannot make this journey, the appeal is made to lay aside the everyday cares and work, and give the time needed for the proper observance of the day and renewal of our love and thankfulness.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Kentucky to be affixed this second day of February, 1909.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.

By the Governor:

BEN L. BRUNER,

Secretary of State.

Remarks at the laying of the corner-stone of the marble Memorial, erected to shelter the cabin in which Lincoln was born at Hodgenville, Ky.

LINCOLN'S QUALITIES NEEDED NOW

We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much

of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the Union and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but, as a matter of fact, he never went to extremes. —PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Secretary of War Wright paid an eloquent tribute to Lincoln's understanding of the people of the South and his sincere desire for peace and speedy reconciliation after the Civil War. He called attention to the fact that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were born in the same state.

"In reading the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln during the period of bitter discussion nothing has impressed me more than the singular clearness of his perception that the responsibility for slavery rested upon all our people and was a burden which should be borne by all alike," said the secretary. "There was a temperance of statement, a respect for the opposite point of view and a moderation in his position which, when the excitement of the time is considered, is most extraordinary and must commend our admiration.

"He sincerely believed in an indissoluble Union. He sincerely believed that slavery was a curse and a great moral wrong; and in believing thus he was right."—HON. LUKE WRIGHT, *Secretary of War*.

MAINE

CHAPTER 7

An Act setting apart Lincoln Day, February twelfth, nineteen hundred and nine, as a holiday.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has recommended that February twelfth, nineteen hundred and nine, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, be observed as a National Holiday, and such action has already been taken by several of the state legislatures, and

WHEREAS, A proper observance of that day as a holiday will by stimulating patriotism make for the peace and safety of the state and country, and

WHEREAS, By an act approved on February second, nineteen hundred and nine, purporting to be an emergency measure and to take effect when approved, said day was made a state and bank holiday, but said act as drawn and passed cannot take effect until ninety days after the recess of the legislature, but said act is believed by many persons



THE MEMORIAL BUILDING TO BE ERECTED ON THE LINCOLN FARM
HODGENSVILLE, KY.

The corner-stone of this edifice was laid by the President, February 12, on the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth. It will be completed within a year, and dedicated by Mr. Taft twelve months hence. The log cabin in which Lincoln was born, and which originally stood on the very spot where the Memorial is now being erected, will be housed within these granite walls, to be kept for all time as a national relic.

to have taken effect and as a result presentment of notes and bills of exchange may be deferred and great loss thus occasioned, and

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the legislature the facts above set forth create an emergency making it immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety that an act be passed making February twelfth, nineteen hundred and nine, a state and bank holiday, so that the same may go into effect on approval, therefore,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

SECTION 1. February twelfth, nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby declared to be a state and bank holiday, to be known as Lincoln Day, and shall be observed by the schools of the state in a manner appropriate to the occasion.

Approved February 11:

BERT M. FERNALD,
Governor.

MARYLAND

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR:

WHEREAS, Having been requested by a large number of prominent citizens of the State to proclaim Friday, February 12, 1909, a legal holiday in Maryland in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; and

WHEREAS, Fully appreciating the fact that he was a conspicuous figure in a trying time in our Nation's history and recognizing his high character and statesmanship,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, AUSTIN L. CROTHERS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by Section 9 of Article 13 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, do hereby declare and proclaim Friday, the 12th day of February, 1909, a legal holiday throughout the State of Maryland, and I recommend that the same be observed as such by the general cessation of the usual business occupations.

[THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereto affixed at the City of Annapolis, this second day of February, 1909.

(Signed) AUSTIN L. CROTHERS.

By the Governor:

N. WINSLOW WILLIAMS,
Secretary of State.

Extract from report of Charles N. Emrich, Department Patriotic
Instructor G. A. R.

Lincoln Centennial Services were generally observed by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Not only in the City of Baltimore, but nearly every little town held services.

In Baltimore the seven "White" Posts held services in the afternoon and the Posts of Colored Comrades, Nos. 7, 16, 19 and 23, in the evening.

Addresses were made by Judge Thomas I. Elliott of the Supreme Court; E. C. Irlan, Division Commander, Sons of Veterans; Rev. Arthur L. Johnson, a son of a veteran, and Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Music by a choir of twenty boys.

Robert Sunstrom, Department Commander G. A. R., and staff, and Alvira Brisco, Department President W. R. C., and her staff attended both services.

An abstract of the address of Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott.

And there was that in him (Lincoln) which defied the flings and arrows of outrageous fortune and bore him on to victory. And yet trials beget courage, and that love for and confidence in the common people which sustained him at all times, and helped him bear at all times the mighty burden of a people's woe.

Lincoln was heart and body opposed to slavery. On board a boat on a trip down the Mississippi in 1841, he wrote to Joshua Speed: "There were ten or a dozen slaves shackled together with irons. The sight was a continual torment to me, for I see something like it every time I touch the Ohio or other slave border. It is not fair for you to assume that I have no interest in a thing which has and continually exercises the power of making me miserable."

To the Boys in Blue Abraham Lincoln was an inspiration. When they were defeated he was sadder than his wont; when they were victorious he shared their joy. To the Boys in Gray he was unknown, save as he had been pictured to them as all that was mean and despicable. But you and they have learned to agree in respect and love for the man who, when the time came in the full glory of an accomplished task—the salvation of his nation from disruption—laid down his life for his country.

One of the few immortal names that were not born to die.

It seems to me worthy of note that on the very day on which President Lincoln was stricken, the flag which had been lowered from the ramparts of Fort Sumter four years before, by Major Robert Ander-



JULIA WARD HOWE

Her Soul is now resplendent in the glory of her God;
Whose spirit's crossed the threshold which Christ, her Lord, has trod;
Her voice is now uplifted to spare the chastening rod,
For us, while following on.

As He died to make men holy, so she sang to make men free;
As souls are void of color, she gave her testimony,
And the "well done" of her Master echoes through Eternity,
As we go following on.

— FRANKLIN IRVING BROWN.

son, Abraham Lincoln's superior officer in the Black Hawk War, was run up again to the top of the halyards, as the emblem of a reunited land.

To-day that flag floats "known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in all their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that sentiment dear to every true American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

And on this day (Feb. 12, 1909), wherever that flag floats, the American people, North, South, East, West, over this broad earth, are coming together in reverential affection to lay their wreaths at the feet of the man who amply in his life and by his death fulfilled the Scripture measure:

"Greater love hath no man than this,
That he should lay down his life for his friend."

MASSACHUSETTS

A PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR EBEN S. DRAPER:

In 1905 the Legislature provided that the Governor should annually issue a proclamation setting apart the twelfth day of February as LINCOLN DAY.

This year is the One Hundredth Anniversary of Lincoln's birth, and not merely in Massachusetts, but throughout the whole country, proper observances commemorating his great life are to be held. In this Commonwealth I am sure much more notice will be taken of the day than at any previous time and I believe it is well that it should be so. I trust, however, that the usual services in commemoration of the day will be held.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest men of our country and of the world. Being denied all the advantages of an early education, he surmounted every obstacle and became learned in the law, eloquent in speech and a master of classic English; but what made him really great was his large heart and marvelous judgment. He realized that this country could not live half free and half slave and was willing to make any sacrifice of blood and treasure that was necessary to preserve the Nation. In doing this he was so great that, although the head of a large army carrying on a tremendous war, he never had an unkind feeling toward those on the other side.

Had he not been blessed with a great sense of humor, it does not seem possible that he could have lived through the terrible trials of the great conflict.

It is most fitting, therefore, that exercises in his memory should be carried out in all proper ways.

It is especially important that exercises should be held in our public schools commemorating his life and career, so that the children who are being educated as the American citizens of the future may have an opportunity to learn of his character and greatness, that his life may be an example for them to follow.

EBEN S. DRAPER.

By His Excellency the Governor:

WILLIAM M. OLIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

LINCOLN DAY POEM

[Written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in her 90th year, and read by her at the Symphony Hall (Boston) celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1909.]

Through the dim pageant of the years
A wondrous tracery appears;
A cabin of the Western wild
Shelters in sleep a new-born child.

Nor nurse, nor parent dear can know
The way those infant feet must go;
And yet a nation's help and hope
Are sealed within that horoscope.

Beyond is toil for daily bread,
And thought, to noble issues led,
And courage, arming for the morn
For whose behest this man was born.

A man of homely, rustic ways,
Yet he achieves the forum's praise,
And soon earth's highest meed has won,
The seat and sway of Washington.

No throne of honors and delights;
Distrustful days and sleepless nights
To struggle, suffer and aspire,
Like Israel, led by cloud and fire.

A treacherous shot, a sob of rest,
A martyr's palm upon his breast,
A welcome from the glorious seat
Where blameless souls of heroes meet;

And, thrilling through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise;
A cry that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need.

Much is due to the industry of Charles S. Parker, Patriotic Instructor, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., the composer of the Invocation adopted by the National Committee of Lincoln Centenary for the schools' program for the State-wide observance of the day. He prepared a superior Lincoln Centennial Day Exercise for the schools and distributed it throughout the Commonwealth with lavish plenty. The editorials of the *Arlington Press*, of which Mr. Parker is proprietor, published before and after the anniversary were sublime in thought, clear in statement and inspiring.

At Arlington six schools had full programs, eloquent orators; devout clergyman; proficient recitationist; masterful readers and patriotic choristers rendered the literary feast beyond compare.

The celebration at the Town Hall of Lexington kindled anew the patriotic ardor for which the town is notorious in history. Under the auspices of the Lexington Historical Society, represented by a committee of its members, it could not have been otherwise.

The recitation, "Abraham Lincoln," of Noah Davis, one of the numbers of the schools' program, is entitled to a page in every volume of *Lincolniana*.

Recitation:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

Noah Davis

Almost a hundred years ago, in a lonely hut
On the dark and bloody ground of wild Kentucky,
A child was born to poverty and toil.
Save in the sweet prophecy of mother's love,
None dreamed of future fame for him!
'Mid deep privation and in rugged toil,
He grew unschooled to vigorous youth.

His teaching was an ancient spelling book,
The Holy Writ, "The Pilgrim's Progress,"
Old "Æsop's Fables" and the "Life of Washington";
And out of these, stretched by the hearthstone flame,
For lack of other light, he garnered lore
That filled his soul with faith in God;
The Prophet's fire, the Psalmist's music deep,
The Pilgrim's zeal throughout his steadfast march,
The love of fellow-man as taught by Christ,
And all the patriot faith and truth,
Marked the Father of our Land!
And these, in all his after life, in thought
And speech and act, resonant concords were in his great soul,
And God's elect, he calmly rose to awful power!
Restored his mighty land to smiling peace;
Then, with the martyr blood of his own life,
Baptized the millions of the free!
Henceforth the ages hold his name high writ
And deep on their eternal rolls.

Recitation: "THE VOLUNTEER DEFENDERS OF THE FLAG" Ingersoll

"The soldiers of the republic were not seekers after vulgar glory. They were not animated by the hope of plunder or the love of conquest. They fought to preserve the homestead of liberty and that their children might have peace. They were the defenders of humanity, the destroyers of prejudice, the breakers of chains, and in the name of the future they slew the monster of their time. They finished what the soldiers of the revolution commenced. They relighted the torch that fell from their august hands and filled the world again with light. They blotted from the statute book laws that had been passed by hypocrites at the instigation of robbers and tore with indignant hands from the constitution that which made men the catchers of their fellow men. They made it possible for judges to be just, for statesmen to be humane, and for politicians to be honest. They broke the shackles from the limbs of slaves, from the souls of masters, and from the northern brain. They kept our country on the map of the world, and our flag in heaven. They rolled the stone from the sepulchre of progress, and found therein two angels clad in shining garments—nationality and liberty. Let us gratefully remember those who died where lipless famine mocked at want; all the maimed whose scars give modesty a tongue; all who dared and gave to chance the care and keeping of their lives; all the living and all the dead; Sherman, Sheridan, and Grant, *the laureled soldier of the world*, and Lincoln, whose loving life, like a bow of peace, spans and arches all the clouds of war."

Extract from a report by J. Payson Bradley, Past Commander
Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., and a member of
National Committee on Lincoln Centennial.

In Boston the celebration was in charge of a City committee of twenty-five, of which I had the honor of being the secretary. We covered the entire city, and the press and people acknowledged the celebration one of the most notable ever given in Boston. I enclose you the program of the chief function as given in Symphony Hall, and when I tell you that this was only one of at least ten other similar affairs you get some idea of the work we laid out and accomplished.

We also had special celebrations (under this same committee) in all the schools of the city and it was calculated that during the day and evening over 200,000 people were present and took part in a heart-felt tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

Two notable features of the Boston program were the poem by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and the oration by former Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John D. Long.

MICHIGAN

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR:

To the People of the State of Michigan:

Abraham Lincoln, one of the gentlest, greatest characters the world has ever known, came into being in a humble Kentucky home just a century ago. Born February 12, 1908, he was of the common people whose interests he ever guarded and whose rights he defended to the end.

Destined to serve as chief executive of this Nation through the years of its greatest trial, he rendered his country a service that has no parallel.

The people of this state and country will be better able to do their full duty as citizens if they take time to do special honor to the memory of the Great Emancipator on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of his birth. In the performance of this loving service they will benefit themselves by learning anew the lesson of this great life and thus come to a greater appreciation of privileges they enjoy and of the sacrifices of those who preserved for them this government and all the benefits it confers upon even the humblest citizen of our country.

To the end that the people of Michigan may give special thought to this important matter, I call upon them to make special observance of

the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and on the twelfth day of February to participate in exercises which will impress them with the lessons of the great life which was of such inestimable value to this Nation and to the cause of freedom everywhere.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Lansing, this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

FRED M. WARNER,
Governor.

By the Governor:

FREDERICK C. MARTINDALE,
Secretary of State.

LINCOLN AND HIS MOTHER

BY FRANK GATES ELLETT

Mason, Mich.

This day, a hundred years back, reaching
To cabin home on frontier wild,
Calls to our pride, our waste, our comforts,
"Behold the mother and her child!"
Oft to the stars, God's great night school,
The mother turns her noble face,
Imploring aid from the Eternal,
Especial gifts of Truth and Grace.

Praying God to bless her children
As she had prayed—her child unborn—
"A son in all things true and noble,
Friend of the weak, of all who mourn,
Brave in toil, his task completing,
God-like leader, liberty the strife,
Though a thousand foes beset him,
While rolling back the gates of life."

All her world was void of pleasure,
Her way was set 'mid need and fear,
She had no couch nor robes of comfort,
No dainty morsels or good cheer,

Neither laces nor the flannels,
Snowy garments free from soil,
Naught about that lowly cabin,
To ease the heavy load of toil.

Yet the cabin, shrined in marble,
Son and mother's tribute shares,
Souls upreaching to the Highest,
He the answer to her prayers.
Soul from soul the good begetting.
Her son dispelled a nation's fear,
And his name, "The Emancipator,"
Confederated earth shall cheer.

For the world shall grow more kindly,
And lay aside all deadly strife
As it learns the sad, sweet story,
Of our Lincoln's noble life.
And our people, free and happy,
Foremost nation of all lands,
Shall ne'er forget the noble mother,
Who bore a Lincoln on her hands.

LIKE UNTO MOSES

ANONYMOUS

From an address delivered at Freeland, Mich.

As an example of unselfish devotion to duty and to the cause of an oppressed people, Moses stands conspicuously among the benefactors of the world. The people of Israel had reached the last stage of their journey. Only Jordan lay between them and Canaan. The Promised Land! How ardently had he looked forward to it. How he had thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night, and now joy filled his heart; the many marches were ended. Home at last. Then came the word of the Lord, "Get thee up into the mountain; look upon it and die. Thou mayst not go over." Sadly the prophet obeyed and from that silent summit turned his tear-dimmed eyes to the north, and south, and west. There lay God's promise fulfilled. There the coming greatness of Israel. There the sphere of judges and prophets. There the seat of Jerusalem and Jehovah's temple. There was to be born Zion's king. There to be opened wide the door of salvation to all the

world. As he contemplated the future of his people sorrow gave place to joy and the prophet died.

Through four long, terrible years of bloody strife Lincoln labored unceasingly while God was cleansing this nation from the foul and damning stain of slavery. At last the cloud of war rolled away, the rainbow of peace arched the heavens. Then was he whose soul had been deluged with waves of sorrow glad beyond expression. He saw the land he loved, cleansed from its disgraceful stain, entering on a degree of prosperity and glory never before attained in the world. From Appomattox the joyful tidings came forth, the rebellion was ended. The Nation rejoiced in a new birth. Then like an electric shock, far and wide, the awful message, Lincoln Assassinated!

Never in the world's history was a nation so precipitated from the heights of joy to the depths of sorrow. Noon and midnight, light and darkness meeting without a space between. Men met each other and clasped hands in mutual sorrow; the Nation was saved, but it was in tears. Then was born a deeper hatred of the vile system that could breed such crimes and an invincible determination that it should be destroyed forever. Thus does God make even the wrath of man to accomplish his purposes.

Nor need we too deeply deplore the suddenness of his death. Have not thousands fallen in battle? Do not all who fall, if fall they must, desire to fall in the hour of victory? It was as if he had died in battle and in the hour of victory; and there seemed to be a fitness that he should be joined in death with those whom he had been joined in warmest sympathy.

Moses was not permitted to enter the Promised Land, but he passed to a country compared with which that earthly Canaan was but a barren desert. Lincoln saw the land of peace, but was not permitted to enter; he passed to a peace compared with which the sweetest earthly peace is confusion and strife.

Moses was safe from all his foes, and Abraham Lincoln, until his work was done, was absolutely immortal. The sword was not forged, the bullet never molded to harm his life while God encompassed him. Moses's people were bondsmen, and he led them to liberty; Lincoln opened the prison door and broke the yoke of slavery.

Moses lives in history. As long as patriotism lasts, as long as this government continues the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln will live in the hearts of his grateful countrymen with that of Washington and they unable to decide which the greater.

From an Address by Rev. John Gray, 'Adrian, Mich.

His (Lincoln's) is a life that teaches to his countrymen and to the world that there is no royal road to learning. That there are no rights

save those to which all men are born. His life teaches the lesson that every man has at birth all the requisites for true greatness. It reveals all the latent possibilities of every normal and unstained soul in the land.

Robert Burns is a song immortal to his fellowmen; Shakespeare is an immortal classic for all time; George Washington is a benediction to the Republic; but Abraham Lincoln is an inspiration to the race that will live as long as the Nation is directed upward.

Some remarks by Rev. A. W. Wishart, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Some of the qualities of Lincoln were his honesty, courage, faith, tenderness, and best of all, his reverence.

His honesty was of that rare, old-fashioned kind which did not stop at the right as proven by law, but that which was measured by justice and equity.

He was courageous, not with that courage which lets the man succeed at the cost of another, but the courage to stand for right.

He was never ashamed of being gentle and tender.

His faith was strong, and his reverence was his religion.

He has been called an unbeliever because he rejected types of theology, for he was too great a man to fit into the dogmas which bind some, but is not the heritage of the multitude. The secret of his faith was in his faith and religion.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *Mch.* 30, 1909.

COMRADE ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Chairman Lincoln Centennial Com.,

34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Dear Sir and Comrade: The day, February 12, 1909, was very generally observed in all parts of Minnesota, in many places with great enthusiasm, and in all with exceeding interest.

Almost without exception the reports of the Post Patriotic Instructors which I have received give glowing accounts of gatherings held, participated in by the people generally, but conducted as a rule by the comrades of the Grand Army.

In almost all the towns and cities of the State, particular attention was given to the children and young people in our Public Schools, and in most, if not all, public exercises were held, participated in by the pupils themselves, with an interest which promises only good for the future.

In Duluth the exercises were presided over by our Department Commander, Comrade M. W. Bates. The two Posts and the Corps and Circle connected with them were all present, and citizens generally attended and listened to a splendid program.

In St. Paul the large Auditorium was literally packed with a large and appreciative audience who enjoyed a fine program of speeches and music. This was presided over by the mayor, Mr. D. W. Lawler.

In Minneapolis the Comrades of the ten Posts with their auxiliary Corps attended the exercises, arranged and conducted by the Sons and Daughters of Veterans as their guests.

It was held in Memorial Hall, which was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience.

Hardly a school in either city but was visited by Comrades who told the assembled pupils of the trials and sufferings of the great-hearted Lincoln, and of his assassination just as the end of the terrible conflict had come.

Exercises appropriate to the occasion were also held in many of the public halls, and in various churches all over the city, which were crowded with enthusiastic audiences, eager to hear all that might be said about the great Emancipator.

The cause of patriotism has received an impetus from this Centennial beyond our ability to realize.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

LEVI LONGFELLOW,

Dept. Patriotic Instructor.

MISSOURI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSOURI

PROCLAMATION :

I respectfully request that on FRIDAY, the 12th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1909, the citizens of Missouri, in honor of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, display the American flag and unite in patriotic exercises in honor of his memory.

In doing so, it is well that we should remember that one of the greatest treasures a nation can possess is the memory of its great men. They belong not only to the generation of which they are a part, but they are an inspiration and a strengthening influence to those who come after them. Abraham Lincoln illustrates, as no other man in our national life illustrates, the possibilities of American citizenship, and the highest standard of personal and official service. Born in poverty, with but few of the opportunities for education and advancement open to every child to-day, he secured the highest position and power that

the American people can confer. In official life, he established principles and rules of action which exemplify the highest standards of official conduct. And during the most trying period of our national life he displayed, as no other man could display, that infinite kindness of heart and freedom from prejudice that have made his name honored and loved throughout the nation he did so much to preserve. The memory of Abraham Lincoln will always remain with the American people both as an inspiration and a benediction.

In addition to the exercises that will be conducted throughout the State, I request that there be a general suspension of business, and that such patriotic exercises be conducted in the public schools as may be appropriate to the occasion. As an observance of the day on the part of the State, I have directed that the Executive Offices be closed, and that the Adjutant General fire a salute from the State House grounds.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the GREAT SEAL of the State of Missouri. Done at the City of Jefferson, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1909.

By the Governor:

CORNELIUS ROACH,
Secretary of State.

HERBERT S. HADLEY.

Extract from letter of May 4, 1909, from W. C. Calland, Patriotic Instructor, Department of Missouri, G. A. R.

My Dear Bakewell: You have great reason to be proud of the magnificent results of the Lincoln Centennial. Few events have had a fuller reception in the public mind and few events have awakened greater sentiments of patriotism. The schools of Missouri almost universally observed the day with fitting exercises. Just think of it—fifty-six public addresses in St. Louis; twenty in Kansas City; and twenty-five in Springfield.

Yours truly,

W. C. CALLAND.

Extracts from an Address of the Hon. John P. Tracey, twice member of Congress, delivered at Springfield, Mo.

He (Lincoln) accomplished more for his country and more for humanity than any other man who lived on this side of the Revolution.

Loving his fellowman, he sought every opportunity to promote his welfare.

I have always been of the opinion and hold it still that his patience, his truth, his integrity, his patriotism, his manhood, his love of humanity, his constant manifestation of interest in other's welfare, his genial and unselfish helpfulness in their affairs, were the considerations which placed him in command of the Ship of State when she was seemingly about to be wrecked.

Delivered before the Confederate camp on Lincoln's Birthday, at Springfield, Mo., by X. Hawkins, a Confederate soldier.

THE CHANGING SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A MAN

About 100 years ago there lived in a log cabin a man and his wife and baby. The man was lean, long and lank. He sat smoking a pipe filled with long, green tobacco. The woman had brown hair and dark blue eyes. She sat on one side of the fireplace crooning a soft lullaby to her baby boy. We see them again when the little boy is about six years old. The man is still smoking, the woman is spinning and singing soft and low, keeping time to the rhythmic music of the wheel. The boy with a piece of charcoal is trying to form the letter "A." This scene is away back in the hills of old Kentucky.

We meet the boy again; he is now a young man and standing erect with a pole in his hand on a log raft in the Ohio River, a giant athlete. We see him with an ax in his hand cutting wood in a lonesome cove, pausing every now and then to listen to the drumming of a pheasant far away in the hills.

Again he is a lawyer, the old judge adjourning court to hear him tell stories. Again in debate holding his own among the greatest orators of the day. In Congress and at last the President of the United States conducting a great war, millions of men march at his command. His course has been ever upward and has reached the highest position that an American citizen can hold and has concluded a great war successfully, and standing thus in the very forefront of mankind, he meets his death by an assassin's blow. His name was Abraham Lincoln.

"The glories of our birth and State,
Are shadows, not substantial things.
There is no armour against fate,
Death lays his icy hands on kings,
Sceptre and crown must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made,
With poor crooked scythe and spade."

REPORT OF PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

My Dear Comrade Bakewell: At the request of Commander-in-Chief Nevius, I send you a somewhat detailed report relative to the observance of the "Lincoln Centennial" in Missouri. I am glad to say that I believe Missouri stands among the very first in the universal observance of the day.

Several causes led up to the spontaneous observance of "Lincoln Day."

First, the Department of Missouri urged strongly upon the Posts to fittingly observe the day.

Second, The Globe Democrat of St. Louis published a series of articles in their Sunday edition, setting forth the life and services of Abraham Lincoln. These articles were intensely interesting and true to life by fact and illustration. The stories of Lincoln, his public addresses, the log cabin, his great debate with Douglas, his political history and his legal services, together with his pathetic death—all these facts were read and talked over in the homes of the people. These articles and facts were copied and reproduced in the State press and Lincoln's name was in everybody's mind.

Third, The admirable proclamation of Governor Hadley, asking the people of the State to recognize this Anniversary in their churches and schools.

Fourth, The timely action of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives in making the event a National Holiday, gave still further publication of the stirring times of the Civil War.

Fifth, Coupled with these influences, the action of 100 Posts of the Department G. A. R., in holding public services which were well advertised, added much to the inspiration of the day.

Sixth, Sixty-five churches in the State on February 7th devoted one public service to the life and services of Abraham Lincoln; these services still farther advertised the coming event.

Seventh, those influences prepared the way for entrance into the public schools.

There was great eagerness among the teachers and scholars to signalize the day so that in every city in the State, as well as smaller hamlets, the "Lincoln Day" was duly observed. Flags galore and pictures of the noble hero were everywhere present. Lawyers, ministers and politicians were drafted into the services, so that public addresses were added to the programs of the schools. Music, history and poetry—all reproduced the "moving times from Sixty to Sixty-five."

Perhaps no event could have gathered around it so much of patriotic sentiment *in the South* as the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Old lines of cleavage seemed to be absent and the Southern people vied with

others in honoring the great man. *Confederate veterans* held public services and gave public expression to the sentiment, that had "Lincoln lived" the days of reconstruction might have been softened and the era of good feeling ushered in earlier. To show the far-reaching influence of the day, I need only to relate that the day was observed by many *Civic Societies*.

The Masonic Fraternity, the Odd Fellows, Literary Societies, and many Labor organizations. Every college and normal school in the State observed the day and some of them very elaborately.

The City High Schools and the Ward Schools almost universally throughout the State observed the day. With so much doing it was but natural that the State press should be filled with the events of the day.

Still another influence that added to the advertisement of the day was the dedication of *the memorial building* on the farm where Lincoln was born in Kentucky and the notable addresses by the President and many other eminent men. *It was a great day for "Old Glory."* The trading shops for weeks previous gave a small flag for each purchase, so that practically every schoolgirl and boy carried a flag.

With all these services followed a happy and generous state of feeling. The people talked of war times and assigned to Abraham Lincoln a large and warm place in the heart of the Nation.

The man or men who suggested the observance of this day has rendered his country a great service—and that the great Nation could stand still one day and pay honor to a patriotic man is a great event.

NOTE: Fifty-six addresses were made in St. Louis, Feb. 12th.

NOTE: Twenty-four addresses were made in Springfield, Feb. 12th.

Very truly yours,

W. C. CALLAND,

Department Patriotic Instructor, G. A. R.

[Circular]

OFFICE OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR,
LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15, 1908.

The 12th day of February next will mark the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and it is especially fitting that the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic should celebrate the event with ceremonies worthy of the occasion. He was the great and wise leader who guided to a glorious victory our own loved ones who fought for and accomplished the preservation of the unity of our loved country. Born amid the humblest surroundings, he rose to the highest position

social and political in the nation; reared amid the hardships and privations of a frontier life, he imbibed that rugged honesty of purpose that endeared him to the high and lowly of every land.

In the dark days of '62, when the tide of war seemed to set against our country's cause, our Boys in Blue looked with renewed courage upon the folds of Old Glory and saw his loving face as he gave the call for 600,000 more men to its rescue. His life has lighted history's horizon with an imperishable brilliancy. His name shines with a daily glowing luster. He still lives in the hearts of all true Americans and will remain throughout all time an ever-living influence for good and be a human uplifter.

Let our admiration and grateful love cause a glow of enthusiasm to be wafted over our entire sisterhood and let us vie with each other in doing honor to the memory of the lowly log-cabin boy who rose to be the foremost man of all the world, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The public schools are the one avenue by which we may reach the men and women of to-morrow. The youths of to-day are alive to the silent influence of a picture when spoken words may have no effect. It is therefore recommended that the portrait of Abraham Lincoln be presented to public schools and libraries not already in possession of one, so that every boy, as he looks upon the kindly face, may seem to feel his friendly hand lifting him upward, and every girl may seem to hear him whisper, "Courage."

I recommend and urge our Patriotic Instructors to offer his portrait or bound volume of his life to pupils of public schools for best essays upon various phases in the character of Lincoln. Let subjects be assigned. For example: The Elements of Greatness in the Character of Lincoln; Lincoln's Simplicity; What did Lincoln do for his Country in the Civil War? The Kindly Nature of Lincoln. Other subjects will suggest themselves.

Patriotic Instructors should seek to coöperate with the teachers in arranging for these contests, and there should, if possible, be a public program of exercises on Lincoln's Birthday, when the essays should be read and the prizes awarded.

It is urged that our Patriotic Instructors and all members of our order heartily coöperate with the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and all patriotic orders in the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday.

On the occasion of the next Department Convention it is especially requested that a portrait of Lincoln (the life size one by St. Gaudens is recommended) be publicly presented to the city or public library in which the convention is held. It is hoped Patriotic Instructors will have the hearty and cordial coöperation of all Department officers and sisters in making this feature of work a success.

SISTERS: Let us mark this centennial year of Lincoln's birth with

a grand demonstration in his honor and crown the year's work of patriotic instruction by presenting to Salt Lake City at our National Convention a large oil painting portrait of him. It will not only be a silent token of the great work performed by him, but it will be an eloquent reminder of the visit and patriotic work of our order.

In order that such presentation may be made I urgently request that liberal donations be made by departments, circles and individuals. The size and elegance of the picture will depend upon the amounts contributed for that purpose. Send all contributions to the National Treasurer, Catharine Ross, No. 2655 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado, who will faithfully receipt for the same and sacredly guard the picture fund.

With a prayer that God may speed us in our work, I am,

Affectionately yours,

Approved:

DELLA R. HENRY,

GENEVIEVE H. LONGFIELD LANE, *National Patriotic Instructor.*

National President.

ST. LOUIS RECOGNIZES LINCOLN AT LAST

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *Feb. 15th.*

EDITOR *Journal*:

We have just finished a week of celebration of Lincoln's Centennial in the state where the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise" created the agitation by which the Republican party was born and which a few years later placed Lincoln in the Presidential chair.

This Anniversary of Lincoln is the first to be officially recognized by the Board of Education of St. Louis, and through whom orders were given to observe it in all the public schools. This the Grand Army organizations have been working for years to accomplish, and feel proud that they have at last succeeded.

Last week's celebration started with an address by Rabbi Leon Harrison in Temple Israel on Sunday, Feb. 7th. Rabbi Harrison is by far the cleanest thinker and most eloquent orator in this city, and nearly three hundred members of the various Posts turned out in uniform to listen to him.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Meeker, of the Compton Hill Congregational Church, delivered a splendid address on Lincoln. His church was turned over to the celebration of the Centenary during the entire week. Sunday evening Colonel Blodgett spoke reminiscently of Abraham Lincoln.

Monday night four addresses were given by civilians on Lincoln, the Lawyer, the Humorist, the Statesman, the Orator.

Tuesday night letters were read from prominent people all over the world as to their estimate of Lincoln.

Wednesday evening was Ladies' night, at which Mrs. Henry Fairback, president of the Ladies of the G. A. R., presided.

Thursday night's exercises consisted of messages from ex-Confederates and an address by Captain McCallough, of the ex-Confederate organizations.

Friday night the church was filled to suffocation on the occasion of the Blair Post celebration. On the platform were Col. T. B. Rogers, adjutant general of the Department, Col. J. B. Gaudolfo, J. B. Pachall, adjutant, Arthur Dreifus, quartermaster, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Leo Rassieur, who presided.

MONTANA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA.

January 21, 1909.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR:

Friday, the twelfth day of February, 1909, will be the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

To the end that this Centennial Anniversary may not pass without thought on the part of the people as to what it means in the history of the Republic, I earnestly recommend that on the date named fitting tribute be paid to the memory of the great patriot and statesman, by public meetings and otherwise; and that in all schools special and appropriate exercises be held in observance of the day.

In all assemblages on this day it would be appropriate if reference were made to the exemplary private life, the eminent public services and the splendid patriotism of this great man.

EDWIN L. NORRIS,
Governor.

NEBRASKA

STATE OF NEBRASKA

LINCOLN DAY PROCLAMATION:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

The name of Lincoln strikes a responsive chord in the breast of every true patriot, and inspires to more noble deeds and higher ideals, the citizenship of the American republic, Lincoln, a name which stands out preëminently in a conflict which not only shook the very foundation of our own country, but was felt like a mighty earthquake throughout the nations of the earth, Lincoln, the man, who, when the battle for a

principle which concerned all mankind was on, guided it so wisely to a triumphant conclusion.

The life of Abraham Lincoln was dedicated to humanity, ignoring all selfishness and laboring against oppression and wrong, a far-seeing statesman, a man of the common people, close to the soil, foremost on the nation's banner of illustrious citizens, a leader of the nation in her hour of peril, and with whose blood was sealed the proclamation of universal liberty.

The name of one who has contributed so generously to the welfare of his country in the past should be an inspiration for the future, and on this the approaching Centennial Anniversary of his birth, it is but fitting that every loyal American Citizen, in the proper observance of this national event, should feel it a duty and a privilege, to take some part in such exercises as will perpetuate his memory.

To the end that Nebraska may maintain her patriotic and loyal distinction, I hereby respectfully request that on Friday, the Twelfth day of February, A. D. Nineteen Hundred Nine, the citizens of Nebraska display the flag, and assist all patriotic societies and institutions in their efforts to venerate the memory of the lamented Lincoln.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused
the great Seal of the State of
Nebraska to be affixed.

Done at Lincoln this 18th day of
January, A. D. 1909.

ASHTON C. SHALLENBERGER.

By the Governor:

GEORGE C. JUNKIN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

LINCOLN, Jan. 18, 1909.

[Circular No. 1]

1. February 12, 1909, is the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The life of Abraham Lincoln is an inspiration to every human being born under the American flag, as his rise from the humblest station to be the chief executive of the United States is an illustration of the possibilities of the humblest citizen. Abraham Lincoln stands out in American history as the great preserver of the Nation, and was the first of our chief executives to fall by the hand of an assassin as a reward for the duty he so nobly performed. He is

particularly dear to every man who has worn the uniform of a soldier of the United States as the greatest commander-in-chief of the grandest army that ever marched beneath the banners of any Nation on earth, and it is meet and proper that the National Guard of the State of Nebraska should pay tribute to the memory of this great man and from his life and achievements draw inspiration and hope.

2. The Commanding officers of the National Guard will therefore report to the Post Commanders of the Local Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for orders and direction in the matter of celebrating this Anniversary and will in all things aid and assist in the proper observance and celebration of this day.

3. The flag will be hoisted above all armories and stations of the National Guard within the State of Nebraska and remain displayed from sunrise until sunset.

By order of the Governor,

E. H. PHELPS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

JOHN C. HARTIGAN,

Adjutant General.

LEGISLATORS OBSERVE LINCOLN CENTENARY

Nebraska Legislators Observe the Day in Fitting Manner With Much Oratory. House Adjourns Thursday Evening and Senate Friday Morning Out of Respect.

LINCOLN, NEB., *Feb. 12.*

Abraham Lincoln's Centennial birth date was recognized in the Nebraska Senate to-day by a session devoted largely to eulogistic addresses and adjournment at noon out of honor to his memory. The house observed the day by abstaining entirely from work, adjournment having been taken Thursday evening until Monday afternoon.

Following the brief transaction of the routine business of the Senate adjournment was taken and the body resolved itself into a meeting to do honor to the memory of the great martyred President of the Civil War period. There were no frills or feathers about the memorial meeting. It was just a simple recital from the lips of those who felt called upon to speak of their observation of the effect of Lincoln's life upon the generations which have succeeded, a tribute to the patriotism and wisdom and heroism of the man.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Adjournment was taken in the following resolution by Senator Ketchum:

"Resolved, That out of respect to and in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln, whose public service to the whole world, and particularly to the republic of the United States, places him in the front

rank among public characters of history, the Senate does hereby adjourn until Monday."

This was followed by the oral tribute of a number of the members who spoke briefly but feelingly of the life and works of Lincoln.

Senator Ransom spoke of the fitness of honoring the man who "was one of the most revered characters that ever lived in the history of modern times." He spoke of Lincoln's great diplomacy, his honesty, his kindness of heart and his ability to grapple with small questions as well as great.

Senator Wiltse declared that though Lincoln was tall, uncouth, uncultured, rugged, nevertheless his features shine out as the most revered and the most beautiful of any in the republic. He said that Lincoln was the greatest martyr who has ever appeared upon the stage of American history.

Personal reminiscences were given by Senator Majors, who was a lieutenant colonel in one of the Nebraska regiments in the Civil War. He said that after the four years of hard strife, when the news of Lincoln's death was borne to him and his comrades, "it seemed that we had lost everything for which we had battled. But it showed the greatness of the American people that the death of that man did not undo the work he had accomplished."

Colonel Majors told of the part he took as a member of the first Nebraska legislature in making the city that bears the name of Lincoln the capital of the state.

CELEBRATION AT OMAHA, NEB.

Not since the day in April, 1892, that school children all over the land celebrated the "Columbus Day"—a day which none will ever see again, have the public schools of Omaha participated in exercises so well planned to give each child words and pictures of an event which must linger in even the poorest memory for many years to come.

The recitation began just at 12 o'clock, when the first guns of the salute were fired from the cannon on the high school grounds, after which the schools were dismissed for the day.

Fifty citizens of Omaha, most of them trained speakers and those familiar with American history, addressed the students in the public and parochial schools between the hours of 10.30 and 12 o'clock, these addresses being remarkable for the spirit of patriotism which they breathed and the keen appreciation of the duty of citizenship which they inspired. They were remarkable also because they came alike and with equal fervency from men of all political beliefs and religious creeds, there being absolutely no line, partisan nor sectarian, but only praise for the lofty man whom all admit preserved the American nation.

WHERE THEY SPOKE

The following were the speakers at the various public and parochial schools:

High School—General Charles F. Mandersan.
Bancroft School—John A. Bennewitz.
Beals School—Rev. Edwin H. Jenks.
Cass School—Paul Martin.
Castellar School—C. J. Smyth.
Central School—T. J. Mahoney.
Central Park School—Rev. John E. Hummon.
Columbian School—H. H. Baldrige.
Clifton Hill School—Dr. C. H. Janssen.
Comenius School—F. H. Gaines.
Druid Hill School—C. W. DeLamatre.
Dupont School—N. C. Pratt.
Dundee—A. W. Jeffries.
Farnham School—Rabbi Frederick Cohn.
Forrest School—Rev. Stambaugh.
Franklin School—W. A. De Bord.
Kellom School—Rev. W. Stenson.
Lake School—Edward P. Smith.
Leavenworth Street School—John P. Breen.
Lincoln School—Father Gleeson.
Long School—Frank Crawford.
Lothrop School—Dean G. A. Beecher.
Mason School—F. A. Brogan.
Monmouth Park School—H. P. Leavitt.
Omaha View School—Rev. J. A. Spyker.
Pacific School—Father Gannon.
Park School—Rev. R. Scott Hyde.
Saratoga School—Father Moriarity.
Sherman School—E. F. Leary.
Saunders School—W. O. Detweiler.
Train School—Rev. W. S. Fulton.
Vinton School—Dr. Newton Mann.
Walnut Hill School—C. C. Wright.
Webster School—L. F. Crofoot.
Windsor School—Rev. R. B. A. McBride.

In the downtown district many flags were displayed and the day was observed to some extent as a holiday, business houses regretting that the movement to make it an absolute holiday in honor of the Lincoln Centennial was not started sooner that the day might have been devoted exclusively to the memory of the man.

SOME THOUGHTS ON LINCOLN EXPRESSED BY OMAHA SPEAKERS

BY REV. F. L. LOVELAND

He seems like a human rail split out of the heart of an American oak, covered with splinters yet sound to the core.

Three great figures of liberty tower above all others—Moses, Jesus and Lincoln.

Moses was the tallest man on the other side of the cross; Lincoln the tallest man on this side of the cross.

Abraham Lincoln was the miracle of the nineteenth century.

America has a mighty gallery of great figures—Washington, Jefferson, Clay, Calhoun, Grant and Sherman, but towering above them all is the gaunt figure of Lincoln.

BY REV. P. A. MCGOVERN

As long as human thought can be swayed by lofty sentiments and noble example, the name of Lincoln will be found conspicuous among the world's heroes.

Lincoln strongly reminds us of Washington, but Washington was by nature and birth an aristocrat, while Lincoln was a commoner and closer to the people.

If Washington called the republic into being, Lincoln regenerated it and became a second father of his country.

If the name of Abraham Lincoln is written in large characters among the benefactors of the human race because of his Emancipation Proclamation it is likewise engraved in letters of gold in the hearts of every true American because he preserved our national integrity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Report of D. E. Proctor, Patriotic Instructor Department of
New Hampshire G. A. R.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was a red-letter day in the cause of patriotic instruction. It swept the country like a cyclone and demonstrated how we all loved him. I issued a postal with a request that each Post would report the proceedings of the day in their respective towns and Posts. The replies were many and so good all over the country that Colonel Bakewell of New York, Chairman of the Lincoln Centenary Committee, intends to make a full report to the National Encampment at Salt Lake City. He informs me that he intends to issue a circular of instruction for the compilation. The reports from the towns and cities were all so near alike that the report of the Patriotic Instructor for the city of Con-

cord will cover all the reports received by me practically. "Your card of instruction duly received. I have the honor to report from Post 2. Lincoln Day was observed throughout the city by flags and an enthusiastic public service in the Opera House, with speaking by representative men. His Excellency the Governor presiding, and in the evening the G. A. R. gave another entertainment which was attended by a large and interested audience. Throughout the city in a great many varieties of ways there was manifested a deep feeling of love and reverence for the name of Lincoln, which perhaps may be considered a pledge of future loyalty to him who must now be considered in many ways our greatest American." In many places the school children took an important part. Schools were visited by veterans, and his praises were sung upon every hand. In many towns where the Posts are small, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons and Daughters of Veterans have taken the initiative and have done their work, not only on Lincoln Day, but on every other occasion, with loyal hearts and willing hands. We could not live without them; they are the bright and shining lights of our very existence and are doing good work along the lines of better living and patriotic endeavor. We close the account with this tribute (author unknown): "Lincoln—humble child of the backwoods, boatman, axeman, hired laborer, clerk, surveyor, captain, soldier, legislator, lawyer, debater, orator, politician, statesman, president, saviour of the republic, emancipator of a race, true Christian, true man—we receive thy life and its immeasurably great results as the choicest gifts that a mortal has ever bestowed upon us. Grateful to thee for thy truth to thyself, to us and to God, and grateful to that ministry of Providence and grace which endowed thee so richly and bestowed thee upon this nation and mankind."

1809

FEB 12

1909

Let us all rally to the call
To honor our Nation's best;
Lincoln the grand, the brave, the true,
He lives, though now at rest.

Render to him the praise his due
For his work so nobly done;
His faithfulness in every cause;
His victories bravely won.

Tell again the oft told story
That 'round his memory twines,
Of the book by the flickering pine knot
In the cabin 'mong the pines.

Of his life in the sighing forest,
Of the splitting of the rails,
Of his faithful work of farm and home,
Or tracing Indian trails.

Honored be the name of Lincoln,
To us be it ever dear,
The son of the woods and prairie,
The man of all the peer.

Let's "Rally round the flag, boys,"
And keep it strong and fast:
The flag he loved and saved us,
Nailed solid to the mast.

Let's remember long his virtues,
His kindness and our debt
And honor well his natal day
In love "Lest we forget."

D. E. PROCTOR,

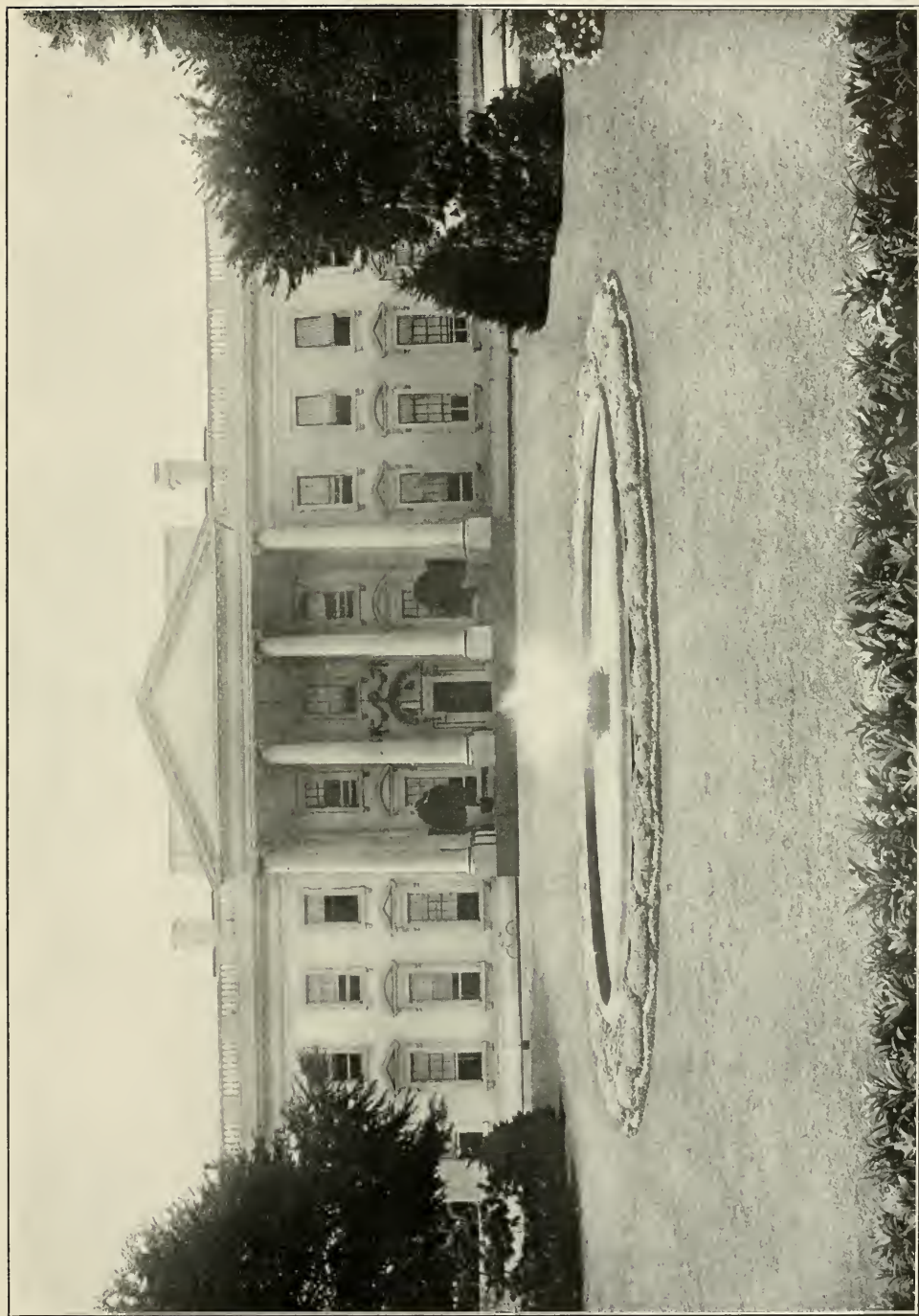
Patriotic Instructor, Dept. N. H., G. A. R.

GOVERNOR QUINBY'S ADDRESS

New Hampshire to-day joins with other states of our Union in doing honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln on this Hundredth Anniversary of his birth. He was reared amid privations and poverty; his pathway was enveloped in an atmosphere of sadness, his death was a sacrifice on the altar of his country and his reward a martyr's crown.

The first week in March of next year, 1910, will mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's visit to New Hampshire. He came to place his son, Robert T. Lincoln, in our famous school—Phillips Exeter Academy—but he was prevailed upon to make a few speeches upon the questions of the day in the principal cities of the State. He was not then a presidential candidate or even a candidate for the presidential nomination, but the depth, dignity and power of those addresses convinced many of his hearers that the next President of the United States stood before them.

Among the many names on the roll of New Hampshire's famous and talented sons is that of Judge Noah Davis, who was born in Haverhill, this state, in 1818, and died in New York City in 1902. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, and assisted in his nomination for the presidency. Many years ago Judge Davis wrote, in twenty-eight lines of blank verse, the life of Lincoln, which historians and critics have called as complete as it is concise, as true as it is eloquent.



WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1861-1865

NEW JERSEY

On the twelfth day of February next will occur the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

By the law of our State his birthday has been made an annual legal holiday; but the coming Anniversary of his birth demands more than the customary observance.

Born in obscurity, when the place of his birth and early manhood, that is now a part of the great middle west, was on the frontier of the republic, and reared amidst privations and hardships, with few, if any, of the advantages now obtainable by the youth of our day, he surmounted all difficulties and rose by sheer personal merit to the presidency of the republic and died a martyr's death when but fifty-six years of age.

He stood for freedom and the equality of man. He exemplified the pure in personal, domestic and public life. He, as few others ever did, had the confidence of the people. He sprang from them, was of them, and they loved and honored him.

His life and work are unique in American history. To recall his humble birth, his privations, sacrifices, virtues, utterances, principles and public services, is to encourage youth, strengthen the cause of truth and right in all men, and to elevate our standards of political honesty.

Therefore, I, John Franklin Fort, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby call upon all municipalities in the State, all public organizations, clubs, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, public schools and all civic societies to cause suitable exercises to be arranged for on said twelfth day of February next, or near thereto, that the memory of this great American may be suitably commemorated; and I do further recommend that the clergy of the State shall, either upon the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the Anniversary of his birth, devote one service in their respective places of worship to appropriate exercises.

[SEAL]

Given under my hand and seal, at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Trenton, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.

By the Governor:

S. D. DICKINSON,

Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 3

Be it Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. That the State House Commission be and they are hereby authorized to purchase one "Bronze Memorial Tablet" of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, together with a bust of the late President, such as has been adopted by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and place the same in a proper position within the State Capitol Building, and that the ceremonies attending the formal installation and dedication of both the tablet and the bust be conducted under the direction of the Governor and the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey, and, if possible, on or about the twenty-second day of February, nineteen hundred and nine.

2. That the State House Commission is hereby authorized for this purpose to expend Four Hundred Dollars from their appropriation for the current year to cover the expenses thereof.

3. That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved January 26, 1909,

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
Governor.

OFFICE OF PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR,

NEWARK, N. J., *March 1, 1909.*

COL. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

New York City.

My Dear Comrade: In compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief I have the honor to report for the Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the celebration of the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln:

We took up the work of arranging for the celebration very early, and to that as much as anything else is perhaps due the great success which crowned our efforts. Department Commander John Foran appointed a general committee representing all sections of the State. On November 12th of last year as Department Patriotic Instructor I sent out a circular letter, copies of which are enclosed. We placed copies of these two letters in the hands of teachers in public and parochial schools all over the State and interested the newspapers and boards of education as well as fraternal and other organizations with very gratifying results.

To take up the work properly we found it necessary to secure legislation to permit the appropriation of money by municipalities to defray the cost of celebrations of an official character. The Grand Army Leg-

islative Committee of the department went to Trenton the first day of the 1909 session and secured as the first laws of this year an act to permit appropriations and an act to set aside \$400 to place a bust of Lincoln in bronze and a marble and bronze tablet bearing the Gettysburg Address in the State House. Thus the work proceeded without any great burden on any individual. Newark, for example, promptly appropriated \$2,000 under the new act and used it in a great celebration of the centenary.

I am in close touch with my Post Patriotic Instructors and for the Department I can say that this has been a year of years. We have been enabled through the help of the loyal women to place a framed photogravure of the Gettysburg Address in hundreds of public and parochial schools of the State besides putting a number of the bronze and marble tablets in place, in high schools and public buildings. A Newark department store has presented heroic plaster busts of Lincoln to all the grammar schools in this vicinity.

Comrades have visited every school in the State within the last month and everywhere they have been made more than welcome. They have told the pupils once more the story that soon they must hear from other lips. We have found the keenest appreciation among teachers and children of the country's cost and the privileges that the sacrifices of other days have made possible. We find that the boys and girls of to-day in New Jersey schools are learning of the great Lincoln and of his Grand Army, of the more than 400,000 men who gave the last full measure of their devotion to the Union, of what it cost to purge the country and let Old Glory wave over a land where breathes no cowering slave and to make this a place where the oppressed and downtrodden of earth may find refuge.

Yours in F. C. & L.,

URIAH SEELY,

*Department Patriotic Instructor,
Department of New Jersey.*

NEW YORK

WE TALKED OF LINCOLN

BY EDWARD W. THOMSON

WE TALKED of Abraham Lincoln in the night,
Ten fur-coat men on North Saskatchewan's plain
(Pure zero cold, and all the prairie white),
Englishman, Scotchman, Scandinavian, Dane,
Two Irish, four Canadians,—all for gain

Of food and raiment, children, parents, wives,
Living the hardest life that Man survives,
And secret proud because it was so hard
Exploring, camping, axing, faring lean.
Month in and out no creature had we seen
Except our burdened dogs, gaunt foxes gray,
Hard-feathered grouse that shot would seldom slay,
Slinking coyotés, plummy-trailing owls,
Stark Indians warm in rabbit-blanket cowl,
And, still as shadows in their deep-tracked yard,
The dun, vague moose we startled from our way.

WE TALKED of Abraham Lincoln in the night
Around our fire of tamarack crackling fierce,
Yet dim, like moon and stars, in that vast light
Boreal, bannery, shifting quick to pierce
Ethereal blanks of Space with falchion streams
Transfigured wondrous into quivering beams
From Forms enormous marching through the sky
To dissolution and new majesty.
And speech was low around our bivouac fire,
Since in our inmost heart of hearts there grew
The sense of mortal feebleness, to see
Those silent miracles of Might on high
Seemingly done for only such as we
In sign how nearer Death and Doom we drew,
While in the ancient tribal-soul we knew
Our old hard-faring Father Vikings' dreams
Of Odin at Valhalla's open door,
Where they might see the Battle-father's face
Glowing at last, when Life and Toil were o'er,
Were they but stanch-enduring in their place.

WE TALKED of Abraham Lincoln in the night—
Oh sweet and strange to hear the hard-hand men
Old-Abeing him, like half the world of yore
In years when Grant's and Lee's young soldiers bore
Rifle and steel, and proved that heroes live
Where folk their lives to Labor mostly give.
And strange and sweet to hear their voices call
Him "Father Abraham," though no man of all
Was born within the Nation of his birth.
It was as if they felt that all on Earth
Possess of right Earth's greatest Common Man,

Her sanest, wisest, simplest, steadiest son,
To whom The Father's children all were one,
And Poms and Vanities as motes that danced
In the clear sunshine where his humor glanced.

WE TALKED of Abraham Lincoln in the night
Until one spoke: "*We yet may see his face,*"
Whereon the fire crackled loud through space
Of human silence, while eyes reverent
Toward the auroral miracle were bent,
Till from that trancing Glory spirits came
Within our semicircle round the flame,
And drew us closer-ringed, until we could
Feel the kind touch of vital brotherhood
Which Father Abraham Lincoln thought so good.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
CAPITOL,

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 23, 1908.*

[General Orders No. 6]

I. The Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will occur on the 12th day of February, 1909. Suitable observance of that day should be held throughout the Department. In accordance with a resolution passed by the 42nd National Encampment, the Committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief has published a program for the guidance of other committees. The Department Commander in accordance with instructions has appointed the following comrades a Committee to arrange for a suitable celebration in this Department in commemoration of the day.

Every County within this Department is represented on this Committee. It is recommended that in counties where there is a Memorial and Executive Committee, that committeemen appointed hereby consult and coöperate with such Memorial and Executive Committee to the end that the exercises in commemoration of the day be in every way commensurate with the memory of that immortal President whose name we revere. This is the earnest desire of the Department Commander.

By command of
WILLIAM H. DANIELS,
Department Commander.

WILLIAM S. BULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE VICTORY

A cry from out the marshes, from an infant, weak, alone,
Caused the great and puissant Pharaoh to tremble on his throne,
For that Voice was but to herald that a leader of a Race
Was to build The First Republic, and establish it a place.

Hozannas shout, ye thousands,
From bondage ye are free,
Though he who led your Exodus
Lives not in Victory!

A cry heard in a manger, anent a public Inn,
Was portend of an Era, when Love would make All kin;
And the Voice was The Awakening from hypocrisy and lust,
To form The World's Republic, give Man a sacred trust.

Hozannas shout, ye millions,
From bondage ye are free,
Though He who made it possible
Lives not in Victory!

A cry within a loggen hut, an hundred years ago,
Bore no promise of Jehovah, nor shook the Pharaoh;
But that Voice anon would clarion the rights of those oppressed,
And support The Great Republic, as it rocked beneath the test.

Hozannas shout, ye legions,
From bondage ye are free,
Though he who won your freedom
Lives not in Victory!

These Masons thus contracted the Work their Master willed,
Made firm a strong foundation, Man's Encouragement to build;
Their lives laid on as building stones, the cement was their Love,
And Moses, Christus, Lincoln, spell just one name above.

Allelujahs shout, ye angels,
From bondage ALL are free!
Our HEROES through the jaws of Death,
Leave MAN the Victory.

—FRANKLIN IRVING BROWN.

NEW YORK CITY

ENTIRE CITY PAYS LINCOLN HONOR—OVER A MILLION PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONIES OF THE METROPOLIS—MEETINGS, BANQUETS, CHURCH SERVICES MARK DAY IN NEW YORK.

Extracts from Orations and Addresses.

On the 12th day of the second month of the year 1809, the birth year of a peculiarly brilliant galaxy of great lights, among whom were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, and Alfred Tennyson, stars of the first magnitudes in the firmament of poetry; Chopin and Mendelssohn, master workmen in the charmed world of music; Charles Darwin, the great pioneer of modern science; William Ewart Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of British statesmanship, and Samuel Francis Smith, the humble author of the immortal national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"; just one hundred years ago to-day was born the noblest and grandest of them all, the Great American, the incarnation of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the embodiment of the new Democracy, the preserver of the Union, the Emancipator of the negro slave, the first of the hallowed trinity of America's presidential martyrs. The "Immortals" among the sons of men are strangely few, but though no star came down to twinkle its prophetic homage over the rude log-cabin, and no angel-song floated on the wintry air, and none of the wise men in the East so much as dreamed that a kingly man was likely to be born in the rugged and uncourtly West, the whole world recognizes to-day that he who was born of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in the lonely clearing of the Kentucky forests was destined by high heaven to be enshrined in the topmost circle of the temple of humanity among the sublimest of the sons of men.—REV. SAMUEL J. S. KERINGTON, Nyack.

Hamilton had tried his best to fuse the States into a perfect union. Marshall saw clearly that it had not been done. Clay and Webster were surpassingly eloquent in exalting the Constitution and the flag. His (Lincoln's) claim to enduring honor and fame is found not only in the fact that he emancipated the slave, but that he emancipated the white man from the horrors of slavery.—REV. H. T. McEWEN, D.D., Amsterdam.

You (Veterans of the Civil War) carved out the ideal of your leader—the man you loved and trusted and the man who loved and trusted you. Some mountains are so great and high that those who view them can see only part at a time. Some painted windows are very beautiful, but vary in the different lights in which they are seen. There are some books we cannot comprehend all at once. Some men have powers so

wonderful that none can descry them at all. Who and what was the man whose followers you were? Lapse of time has served to write his name in larger letters and brighter colors on the scroll of fame.—REV. E. H. COLEY, Utica.

Government a necessity always and everywhere.

Government should always be the best possible to be attained.

To this end the best men should always bear rule.

Lincoln such a man—His qualifications.

Righteousness fundamental in his character. Always desired to do the right thing, as God gave him to see the right.

Stood firm for the right. Self-seeking absent. Not swayed by any self-interests.

Yet he dared the charge of inconsistency and changed when convinced he was wrong. He would be right rather than consistent.

Conscientious.

Possessed a good mental equipment for the work to be done.

Not too sensitive to adverse criticism. Patient with opposition. Awaited results for his vindication.

Knew his own limitations and acted accordingly.

Recognized the absolute and unqualified supremacy of the law.

Trusted in God. Possessed a religious nature. This the sure foundation of all.

Great because he based all his principles on the teachings of the man of Nazareth. Such was the man; such the ruler: none greater if measured by conditions and results.—REV. J. H. TRUSSELL, Broadalbin.

As we look back across the many centuries of recorded history and into that far-off dim period in which the human race existed, but of which no record remains, it is difficult for us to realize how much achievement has been crowded into the last hundred years—that during the last century the human race has advanced further and progressed more than in all the long centuries of history preceding.

Myriads of men, multitudes of leaders, philosophers and statesmen, have lived and died and mingled with the dust, who all their lives long sought an ideal human government and who longingly and with wistful eyes watched in vain for those days of liberty and freedom which are ours to-day; which we, their heirs and descendants enjoy without effort and without sacrifice. As we survey the progress of years and study the records of the ages past, watching civilization grow and decline, people rise and fade away, it seems impossible that one short century could witness the rise and triumph of democratic government; that within three generations men, after all the wearisome years of endeavor, should come into the fulness of liberty and individual freedom which is ours to-day.

Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people, his career and achievements are without parallel in history.—JOHN LORD O'BRIAN, Batavia.

To the student of history, from the earliest date down to modern times, one of the facts that must most impress him is that when a people and country reach a crisis; when it seems that a dissolution of the Government has come and the civic life of that people has reached a point where there is no escape from irredeemable disaster, the man of the hour, he who alone is capable of taking the lead, and through his energy and gifts conducting his countrymen into safety, and bringing order and peace out of chaos and strife, always at the crucial moment appears. It has apparently been arranged by an allwise Providence that this man has been carefully prepared, many times by hardship, want, and a life of abnegation, through his early career, for this moment, and when the time came he was thrust, through the force of circumstances, without his knowledge, without the recognition of the fact that he was born into the world for that purpose, into the front rank to take his place in a scheme of divine workmanship; merely a tool to accomplish a purpose for which he was brought into the world.

When the French people needed a saviour, Joan of Arc appeared, did her work, and retired a victor; Oliver Cromwell had his niche to fill in the destinies of England; Toussaint L'Ouverture delivered Santo Domingo; Bolivar lives in the history of the South American Republics; Garibaldi occupies the same place in Italian history.

Nor has destiny taken her heroes from among the ranks of the powerful and rich. On the contrary, most of these men were selected from the lower walks in life, obscure and unknown until the moment arrived for them to leap into the activities of the great events that were to give them their places in history, and in the love of their people.—B. W. LOVING, Owego.

There is not a person throughout this land to-day who is not glad that he can call this country his own, either by birth or adoption. Nineteen hundred years ago God gave His son to save the world, and one hundred years ago to-day the same God gave unto the world a man of God, and one of His sons, Abraham Lincoln.

"From an artistic point of view, there is nothing beautiful about that portrait," continued the mayor, indicating the picture which hung on the big flag behind him. "There are a lot of coarse lines there, and there is nothing attractive in that tumbled hair; but there is not one person here, not one in the whole country, who would try to smooth out a single line in that face, or rearrange a single lock of that hair, or cut off an inch from that tall stature.

"*To Farnsworth Post, which has made it possible for us to be here on this great occasion,*" the mayor continued, "*on behalf of the city,*

this audience and myself, I tender our thanks. There was a time when Lincoln was despised and rejected of men—a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. But that was the time when you of the Grand Army were loyal to him, and I want you to know that you have a large place in the hearts of the citizens of this country; and when you are gone you will be associated with him—linked together in the salvation of this land and the salvation of the stars and stripes. But this is not a time of sorrow; it is one of joy; it is not the Anniversary of a death, but of a beautiful life.—MAYOR HOWE, Mount Vernon.

It is well that we are here to honor the greatest figure save one in the history of our country, to unite our hearts and words and deeds with the tens of thousands of our fellow citizens throughout our broad land. Let the lessons of this day sink deep down in our hearts, and let us resolve to perpetuate the principles that make this republic a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people." Let not the blood that was shed during the Civil War be shed in vain; let us not forget that broad principle that all men are created free and equal, the principle of that man who belongs to this land—Abraham Lincoln.—REV. FATHER E. J. FLYNN, Mount Vernon.

"He would be a bold man who should attempt to say anything new about Abraham Lincoln. There is much that has already been said, but on one thing we are all united and agreed. That is, that he is the best-loved man the American nation has ever produced." There was much applause at this statement. Dr. Beattys' address was very eloquent and was listened to with close attention.

"I want to take this uncouth man of the west," Dr. Beattys went on, "and relate him to the great world-wide achievement that has long lain dear to the heart of God; I want to show what Abraham Lincoln actually did; and I think you will then see that he ought to be lifted out of a purely national niche of honor and be placed in that loftier and holier niche where they stand who have fulfilled and carried out that great work, expressed in the song that rang across the skies, many years ago, 'Peace on earth, good will towards men.'"—DR. BEATTYS, Mount Vernon.

If it be true that a prophet is without honor in his own country, it is also true that a man's work and the value of his character can neither be fully appreciated, nor accurately judged by the men of his own time. As a proper distance must be observed in order to see a picture at its best, so it is necessary that a sufficient number of years should pass before it is possible to give a correct estimate of the services of a public man, both to his own country and to the world. The occasion which has brought us together to-day is not simply the formal observance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of a great American, but

that the proper time has come for understanding and appreciating the character and work of Abraham Lincoln as never before. It can be safely said that we know a great deal more about him than did his contemporaries—yes, more than he knew about himself. Every new fact which has come to light, every fresh bit of knowledge which has been added to the story of his life, has increased the honor and reverence and love which the nation has had for its great ruler, until to-day his life and achievements stand out in the full light of the noonday sun with not a cloud to dim the brightness. Never was it more true that God raised up a man to meet a great need, a ruler to guide a nation safely through a great crisis of its history, than in the wonderful life of him whom we this day honor.—REV. J. K. PARKER, Waterville.

I am pleased to be here this evening among the citizens of this community and to be permitted to take some small part in a public observance of the Centennial Anniversary of an important event—an event at its happening signifying seemingly nothing out of the ordinary—attracting much less than ordinary attention, but which was in fact of such surpassing importance to the cause of liberty and justice that the Legislature of most every state in this union of states has commanded its commemoration as each year rolls around, and which, at this, its Centennial, we especially emphasize, not only here but in every community of considerable size throughout the length and breadth of the land.

No one now doubts the transcending value, not only to this nation but to the cause of humanity everywhere, of the life of Abraham Lincoln, nor the wisdom of pausing from time to time that its worth may receive proper public tribute, so that our minds may be impressed with the lessons which it teaches, and the patriotic spirit by which he directed the nation's course may continue to guide its destiny, and more so in the midst of these commercial times than ever before in our history.

A century now closes since the day we now commemorate—more than forty of these years are since the death of Lincoln, and during these forty years not only has our population nearly doubled, but our material advancement has been such as to create a complexity in modern life then scarcely dreamed of. Industrial competition has become intense, and we find our various occupations specialized. So that little hope to-day is offered to those lacking in the most persistent application and attention to the particular specialty in which they are engaged, and more than ever in our history are we inclined to test worth by its purchasing power, success in life by the money collected, rather than by other achievement. We are not to measure the value of the life of Lincoln by this standard, it is true, for if we did we would find little to justify our assembling here on this occasion, but it is particularly on account of these modern conditions differing so radically as they do

from the period of Lincoln's time, affording so little opportunity or incentive for the consideration of our civic obligations or of else but the particular business or professional struggle at which we are engaged, that as a self-governing nation we are prudent to halt on these anniversaries to contemplate the beneficial influence of his life and character on its destiny and on the institutions of liberty and justice which we must uphold.—HON. JOHN C. R. TAYLOR, Middletown.

Before The National Society of Patriotic Women of America.

The mother of Abraham Lincoln, too, was, in unromantic eyes, a household drudge under conditions of material poverty and hardship, which brought her to an untimely death in his tenth year. Yet none other could have kindled in Lincoln the divine spark which made him, to us, the most admirable of men. His great virtues were the most simple; he had no equipment that a wholesome, strong, Christian mother could not give. His soul *was* heroic, and did not merely become so. Nothing that we do after our tenth year is controlling in our character. When Lincoln's mother died, the man was already formed for circumstance to work upon until he should become, as he was destined to be, its master. To a curious biographer, who pressed Lincoln to indicate in his ancestry the source of his strength, he said, not without a touch of gentle reproach, "My mother."

These two women, Harriet Beecher Stowe and the mother of Lincoln, unquestionably had more influence, as first causes, to initiate the movement to wipe out human slavery in the United States and to give that movement the character which made it irresistible than all the men together. The generous purpose of the defence of the Union can never be misconceived where the enduring work of Mrs. Stowe is read. Nancy Hanks will never lack a monument where the beloved face of Abraham Lincoln is remembered. The Spartan mother has become immortal, the Roman matron an ideal; the Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Lincoln witnesses the world's unconscious homage to American womanhood, the apotheosis of the old-fashioned American mother.

That Lincoln was conscious of the support of the women was constantly made evident. The real grandeur of his character was his moral earnestness and entire devotion to duty, but its greatest charm was his perfect chivalry. His very strength was not rudely masculine. The instinctive gentleness, the patience, the sadness, the almost superhuman endurance, in which there was sympathy, faith, and courage for all, were what men seek in the source of all comfort—a mother. When the sisters, wives, sweethearts, daughters, and mothers of soldiers in trouble came to him and said: "These are our boys," they but spoke for him. He was as the head of one great family, and thought and

felt for all. With all his strength he had the heart of a child. Who can doubt that in the crushing burdens of his hour of trial the image of his mother was often before him, and that the memory of her moral strength in trouble sustained him?

Not only in America, but among the nations, there has been no influence more potent than the memory of Lincoln to make all feel the imperious necessity of human justice and the essential kinship of all mankind. There are some traditions, prized as national, which the whole world cherishes. It matters little, as was said, with certainly not more truth, of Washington, what immediate spot may be the birth-place of such a man as Lincoln. No people can claim, no country can appropriate him. The boon of Providence to the human race, his fame is eternity, his residence, creation.

Not only did Lincoln, better than any other, express the feelings and aspirations of America, but through a literary quality which carried by its sheer beauty, he brought the message of his country home to the people of every land. Transparent honesty and unsophisticated manliness of character breathe through every line of his writings, and their compelling appeal no mind can fail to understand, or, comprehending, resist. In the Gettysburg Speech, and in the closing paragraph of the First Inaugural Address, he chiseled, on the background of American history, literary cameos which embodied the American spirit and formed, together, the universal epic of human liberty. Such treasures belong, not to literature, but to the common heart of man. With his example they have gone far to dedicate all men to the proposition for which the heroes of one nation died.—FRANK HENDRICK, New York City.

The tenderness and pathos, the gentleness and brotherlike spirit of these words "First Inaugural" sounded on the ear like a new revelation of Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

His mental equipment swept the methods of the school aside, and instead of arriving at a conclusion by a long, laborious, exhaustive argument, by a simple illustration he would arrive at his destination, while another would be battling amid a sea of logic.

Nature blessed him with a superb intelligence and made him a genius without arrogance or deceit. His State papers show his desire not to influence, or get the best of an argument, but to convince; not to win victory for self, but to bring a benediction upon his country and his fellowman.—REV. CLARK WRIGHT, Past Department Chaplain, G. A. R., Catskill.

His life was the best expression we have ever had of the humanity, the industry, the sense, the conscience, the freedom, the justice, the progress, the unity and the destiny of the Nation. His memory is our best human inspiration.—LEWIS RYAN, High School Student.

WHERE LINCOLN LIVES

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Booker T. Washington, paying a tribute to Abraham Lincoln in New York City to-night, said:

“By the side of Armstrong and Garrison, Lincoln lives to-day. In the very highest sense he lives in the present more potently than fifty years ago, for that which is seen is temporal, that which is unseen is eternal. He lives in the 32,000 young men and women of the negro race learning trades and useful occupations; in the 200,000 farms acquired by those he freed; in the more than 400,000 homes built; in the forty-six banks established, and 10,000 stores owned; in the \$550,000,000 worth of taxable property in hand; in the 28,000 public schools existing with 30,000 teachers; in the 170 industrial schools and colleges; in the 23,000 ministers and 26,000 churches. But above all this, he lives in the steady and unalterable determination of 10,000,000 of black citizens to continue to climb year by year the ladder of the highest usefulness and to perfect themselves in strong, robust character. For making all this possible Lincoln lives.”

From the *Elmira Press*.

Elmira brought credit to herself yesterday. In every way the exercises in honor of Abraham Lincoln exceeded the expectations of those who were most ardent in their work to that end. On every hand there was evidence of an undying patriotism and in every heart there was a reverence and love for the memory of the Great American.

From the beginning to the end of the program there was a demonstration which proves that Elmira are loyal and sincere.

The parade which was made up of patriotic marchers was viewed by thousands of people no less patriotic. It was significant that only a few points along the line of march was there applause. This was not because the same marchers would not have drawn forth audible commendation on any other occasion, but because the solemn spirit of the occasion seemed all-pervading. It was a beautiful tribute of respect.

In the Armory there was consummated a most fitting tribute. Those who were privileged to hear the musical numbers and to participate in the exercises could not have failed to have been uplifted through the sentiment of the occasion.

The principal address by Professor R. C. H. Catterall was a rare treat. It was a scholarly appreciation of the Great Martyr, not a lot of “slush” in the form of excessive, exaggerated, misplaced laudation.

Professor Catterall pictured Lincoln as he was, made him a real man, and not a mythical saint or demi-god. His portrayal of his character will set aright many erroneous notions in regard to the man. And yet, no one could bestow on Lincoln greater praise where it belonged than did Professor Catterall.

[AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY]

I was born Feb 12, 1809, in Hardens County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—^{second family, perhaps I should say} My mother, who died in my ^{tenth} ~~ninth~~ year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whose now reside in Adams, and others in Mason Counties, Illinois— My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or '2, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest— His ancestor, who was Quaker, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania— An effort to identify them with the New-England family, ^{of the same name} even in nothing more definite, than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enosh, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like—

My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Iowa, and, in my eighth year— We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union— It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals, still in the woods— There I grew up— There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond "Reading, writing, and ciphering"— ~~reading, writing, and arithmetic~~ ^{supposed to understand Latin} to the Rule of Three— If a stranger, ^{supposed to understand Latin} happened to sojourn in

the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a
wizzard - There was absolutely nothing to excite
ambition for education. Of course when I came of
age, I did not know much. Still somehow, I could
read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but
that was all - I have not been to school since -
the little advances I now have upon this slow educa-
tion, I have ~~been~~ picked up from time to time under
the pressure of necessity -

I was raised to farm work, which I continued
till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to
Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois
Macon County. Then I got ^{at that time} to New Salem (then
in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I in-
married a year as a sort of black in a
store - Then came the Black Hawk war,
and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers -
a success which gave me more pleasure
than any I have had since - I went the
campaign, was elected, ran for the Legislature the
same year (1832), and was beaten - the only time
I ever have been beaten by the people - The next,
and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elect-
ed to the Legislature - I was got a candidate
afterwards. During this Legislative period I had
studious laid, and removed to Springfield to
make, practiced it - In 1846 I was once elected
to the lower House of Congress - Was not a can-
didate for re-election - From 1849 to 1854, was

inclination, practical law more assiduously than ever before. Always a whig in politics, and generally in the whig electoral tickets, (making serious cave-
rants. I was long interested in politics, while the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

If any personal description of me is thought ~~worth~~ desirable, it may be seen, I am, in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing, on an average, one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and grey eyes. No other marks or bands recollected.

Wm J W. Felt.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln



Washington. D.C. March 20. 1854
We the undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing statement is in the hand writing of Abraham Lincoln.

David Davis
Lyman Summell
Charles Sumner

The address was given in a pleasing style and made a deep impression on the magnificent audience.

Aside from the deserved testimonial to the Emancipator the memorial goes further in arousing and keeping alive that spirit of patriotism which has been the reliance of the Republic since its foundation, and without which even Abraham Lincoln would have been powerless to accomplish those things which led to his immortalization.

It is meet that such sentiment be impressed on youthful minds and kept fresh in the minds of their elders. Elmira did her share yesterday—and be it to her credit.

NEW MEXICO

LINCOLN DAY PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly of New Mexico has declared February 12, 1909, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday:

THEREFORE, I, GEORGE CURRY, Governor of New Mexico, do hereby proclaim FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1909, a holiday in the Territory of New Mexico.

The entire Nation is preparing to celebrate the Centenary of Lincoln's birth; every community in the land will offer its best tribute to his memory, recount his magnificent achievements, and the occasion will inspire all true Americans with the highest sentiments of patriotism. While Lincoln was a man of broad sympathies, tender-hearted, and a great lover of peace, still it was his lot to be called to the helm of the nation during the darkest days in American history, when our country was rent with internal strife.

I recommend that New Mexicans on this holiday cease, as far as practicable, their usual occupations; that they join with the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies in a proper observance of the day, displaying the flag upon private homes as well as public institutions; that in our schools suitable exercises be given tending to impress upon the minds of the youth the character and history of this great American.

Done at the Executive Office this
the 2nd day of February, A. D.
1909.

WITNESS my hand and the great
seal of the Territory of New
Mexico.

[SEAL]

By the Governor:

NATHAN JAFFA,

Secretary of New Mexico.

GEORGE CURRY.

NORTH DAKOTA

From an Essay by Jessie McGlenn, a schoolgirl of fifteen years,
Minnewaukau, N. D.

Thus we see how Lincoln's character was developed and shaped by his early training; how he was trained up and fitted, in the obscure seclusion of humble life, by the providence of God, for a special and peculiar service; and how he became the type, flower and representative of all that is worthily American; how in him the commonest of human traits were blended with an all-embracing charity and the highest human wisdom, and how, with single-hearted devotion to the right, he lived unselfishly, void of selfish personal ambition, and dying tragically, left a name to be remembered with love and honor as one of the best and greatest of mankind.

From an Oration by Harry F. Montague, a farmer boy of seventeen and pupil in the Minnewaukau, N. D., School.

It is quite fitting and proper that we should be gathered thus for the purpose of reviewing Lincoln's life and presenting that life in all its grandeur before the rising generation who will in turn present it to the coming generation, and so on as long as history lasts. It is a poor recompense indeed for the services which he rendered, but it shows our appreciation of those services and this appreciation will grow and become more prominent as the years roll by. The people who gather at the second centennial of his birth will realize more fully than the people of to-day the true greatness of this man. The world will still honor and respect him, for a truly great man never dies but lives in the lives of those who follow him. The future Presidents of the United States, in moments of trouble and perplexity, will turn to the name of Lincoln for strength and encouragement. Though born and reared in poverty, yet perseverance and the upbuilding of a noble character won for him that admiration, glory and renown which has distinguished and elevated him above his fellowmen.

Extract from the Address of Edmund March Vittum, President
of Fargo College.

And we prophesy that in future generations the students of history will come to study the heroes of America—not to exploit their faults as do the puny scholars, but broad-minded to measure their greatness. They will begin with the men who founded colonies in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Plymouth. They will study the men of '76

who achieved the impossible; they will measure the men who wrote and interpreted the Constitution and so laid the foundation stones of this first great successful experiment of popular self-government. And so on down the generations. And when they come to Lincoln they will see him just as he is, with all his faults and all his follies, with all his crudeness and all his coarseness; they will read the worst things that have ever been said of him and, perchance, believe some of them. But when they come to measure his greatness, the simplicity of his greatness and the greatness of his simplicity, the greatness of his intellect, the greatness of his affections, the greatness of his self-sacrifice, the greatness of his purpose and the greatness of his accomplishment; then they will find their measuring tape which has been good for centuries all too short. They can but bow down and say, "This is everybody's friend. This is the First American. This is the noblest patriot of them all."

OHIO

[House Bill No. 50]

An Act to Make Lincoln Day a Holiday

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That the twelfth day of February, nineteen hundred and nine, which is the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, shall be known as Lincoln Day, and for all purposes whatever considered as a holiday.

GRANVILLE W. MOONEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANCIS W. TREADWARY,

President of the Senate.

Passed January 21, 1909.

Approved January 22, 1909.

JUDSON HARMON, *Governor.*

Extracts from Addresses and Orations.

The youngest of the great nations possesses a matchless heritage in the memories of its illustrious dead.

Among our immortals Lincoln stands conspicuous as the typical product of our institutions.

It seems safe to say that his career has been more deeply and extensively studied than that of any other American.

Though deeply religious, he was without theology or dogma.

He was exceptionally endowed with the quality which we call com-

mon sense, and he exhibited it in those higher forms which are indistinguishable from genius.

He recognized a divine scheme of infinite scope, but an effective element of his strength was in his unremitting adherence to the conviction that he was charged only with some of the most important human functions which were involved in its development.

One could scarcely set himself to a harder task than the analysis of papers and addresses themselves so analytical as those which he left. Their study is the delight of those who appreciate the higher forms of literature.

However painful may be their memories of the days of his power, the people of the South are quite united in grateful memories of him, and in recognition of the beneficence of his victory, for it rescued them from the influence of an institution which would have denied them their present high place in civilization.—HON. JOHN A. SHAUCK, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

A century—a half century—even a quarter of a century from this is indeed a far cry and what rocks the ship of state must pass, what storms it must weather, what smooth and glassy seas it must ride, all is conjecture, but to its present millions and the millions yet to be will ever come with the sweetness of old tunes rendered beautifully sacred by repetition—told and yet retold—from the surging heart of this lover of humanity his message of Love, Duty and Truth.

And if one asks who this man and why, I say that deep within nature's crucible was shaped this man, strong, patient, loving, tender, to meet the tremendous demands of occasion, and that as falls the gentle rain, as beams the bright sun that fields may grow green and that men may live, so this man's life was that "the still, sad music of humanity" might be heard by all civilization.

"He was lowly and a man of peace and a servant of God."—JUDGE WARREN GARD, Hamilton, O.

WHAT LINCOLN STANDS FOR

He stands foremost among statesmen in his masterly knowledge of men and affairs; his patience, humility and moral integrity are unsurpassed. His memory is a tower of strength to the posterity of that democracy from which he sprung, from whose soil he drew his life. He is, indeed, a sure and safe index finger for the guidance of our complex American life to-day. Truly, nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This is a Man."

A PARALLEL COMPARISON

Plutarch, in his life of Alexander the Great, has said, "As painters bestow much labor on the faces of their portraits, particularly about

the eyes, in which the peculiar turn of mind most appears, and run over the rest with a careless hand, so must we be permitted to strike off the features of the soul in order to give a real likeness of these great men." It is for us now to so touch some of the incidents and situations of this great man's notable career as to "strike off" that particular feature of his greatness which presents him to our view as a master of men.—REV. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Ashland, O.

MASTERY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

One of these features of power the speaker found to be in Lincoln's mastery of the English language. He analyzed this and showed that it consisted in always using a little word if there was one to express his thought, always framing short sentences when possible; and never, when compelled to use a long sentence, did he cloud his meaning with too many words. He characterized the speech at Gettysburg as the finest ever uttered in the English language and cited the authorities of the British Museum to prove his claim.—S. D. FESS, President of Antioch College, Columbus, O.

But then, Abraham Lincoln was more than a "logic engine." He was a living soul, aglow with the fires of truth, of human sympathy, and of divine faith. From a boy he was ever true to himself and hence false to no man. In his belief in the brotherhood of man he instinctively maintained a sympathetic respect for the rights of others.—DR. A. B. CHURCH, Buchtel College, Akron, O.

OKLAHOMA

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DEPARTMENT OF OKLAHOMA,

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, *February, 1909.*

COMRADE ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
Patriotic Instructor,
Gramercy Park, N. Y.

COMRADE: Under the auspices and direction of Hartranft Post No. 3, Department of Oklahoma, Grand Army of the Republic, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was duly and properly observed and celebrated.

First, We talked it with all generally, but most particularly with the Comrades and the Schools.

The schools all observed the day first, and thereafter joined the Grand Army of the Republic.

In this City and County the order of exercises as approved and given out by the National Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic was carried out strictly. We had the finest parade ever witnessed in this City. Much credit is due the superintendents and teachers in the public schools for the training and preparation which enabled the schools to make such fine appearance and large attendance.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Judge M. C. Garber, of Enid, Oklahoma, and it was one of the finest ever heard here. It was full of love, appreciation, patriotism and instruction, and will long be remembered.

Patriotism is more generally taught by the trained teachers now than ever before.

Very truly, fraternally and in F. C. L.,
W. B. HEROD.

TIMEPIECE STOPS AT HOUR OF BIRTH AND LEGISLATURE QUILTS WORK.—
OKLAHOMA LAWMAKERS DRIVEN TO ADJOURN DESPITE VOTE.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., *Feb. 12.*—A remarkable incident to-day startled the lower house of the Oklahoma legislation into adjournment after it had decided by vote to ignore observance of the Lincoln Anniversary. Pointing to the large electrical clock on the wall of the chamber, Representative Johns near the noon hour said:

"I wish to call attention of members to one of the strangest coincidences ever seen. That clock, after counting the time without interruption ever since this body had been in session, has stopped at 11

o'clock. One hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln was born, as history runs, at the exact minute at which the clock has stopped.

"In stopping work, this clock is showing far greater respect to Lincoln's memory than is this body. I move that we adjourn until tomorrow."

The motion carried without a dissenting voice. The senate remained in session. The house historians were agreed that Lincoln was born at 10 o'clock A. M. and that the difference in time between his birth place and Guthrie was one hour.

The local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. said the clock could not have been tampered with, without detection.

LAWTON

(From the *News-Republican* of February 12, 1909.)

Locally, Lincoln's Birthday was observed with befitting ceremony. The school children held the day. At two o'clock this afternoon, they came marching double file, twelve hundred or more strong, from the school buildings in the city to the Ramsey Opera House. Each room, in double column, followed their chosen flag-bearer, with silken banner floating in the breeze, and accompanied by their respective teachers, Superintendent Rybolt bringing up the rear. It was a magnificent pageant of bright, happy little faces, with beams of expectancy radiating from their sparkling eyes. They may not have fully understood the meaning of the hour, but certain it is, that the name of Lincoln, that great and good man, is on the lips and in the thoughts of better than a thousand active minds, clothed in the shimmer of childhood's imagination. It was a beautiful spectacle. Business was forgotten in the more fascinating scenes, where the flower and pride of Lawton homes were in motion to the seat of ceremonies.

The Opera House was crowded to its utmost seating capacity by perhaps the most precious audience that it ever held. Adults fell back and gave the children precedence. There was no room for the gray and grizzled veterans of the war, whether they wore the blue or the gray. A brilliant and patriotic program had been arranged and was carried out with fine precision. The participants on the program had been in skillful hands and were well trained.

The good that comes from this day in the cultivation of patriotic sentiments may never be known, but there is no more fertile soil in which to scatter seeds of patriotism than in the minds of these precious children. It was a happy stroke of wisdom when the adults surrendered the day to these fair young jewels, the future citizens of the glorious republic.

OREGON

No proclamation was issued by the Governor, but the Legislature was in session at the time and passed the following resolution:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

WHEREAS, the Centenary of the birth of our martyred President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, occurs this year, Friday, February 12th, next; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting and proper that this event should be celebrated in appropriate manner by all lovers of liberty and our union throughout the State and Nation by observance of the day and by literary exercises commemorating his patriotic services to his country. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate Concurring:

That a committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate be appointed to join with the patriotic organizations in this State in making the necessary arrangements for a fitting celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

RHODE ISLAND

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

LINCOLN DAY PROCLAMATION:

By His Excellency ARAM J. POTHIER, Governor

Upwards of eighty millions of people throughout the vast expanse of the American Republic—heirs by birth or adoption of the perfect freedom it symbolizes—will unite on the twelfth day of February next in reflective contemplation that one hundred years ago was born the man to whose sublime existence they owe in large measure that priceless heritage which all alike enjoy to-day.

It is a worthy commentary on the temperament of a united people, living as brothers but a generation after his successful struggle for equality had ended, that to-day an enlightened and prosperous American citizenship, blest with the fullness of learning and culture, halts in its irresistible onward march to bow in deferential homage to the lofty patriotism and magnificent spirit of Abraham Lincoln.

Surmounting obstacles of birth and poverty beyond the comprehension of the present age, setting a new standard for American ideals,

and standing valiantly by the colors he implanted thereon until there was firmly welded the Union we glorify to-day, the martyred President, on this Centenary of his birth, speaks from the tomb living lessons of loyalty, steadfastness, and indomitable devotion to duty—lessons which the youth of the land must learn, that this great Republic may endure.

All over this broad land—in the schools and universities, from the forum and about the banquet board, in churches and in public institutions—his praises will be sung, his deeds rehearsed, and his immortal words will resound.

In recognition of the nation-wide significance of the day, therefore, let the citizens of Rhode Island dedicate FRIDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1909, to such forms of patriotic observance as have been our custom in honoring other great historic anniversaries.

Let there be a general suspension of business, that the day be not allowed to pass unheeded by our industrial classes.

Let the school children, with patriotic exercises, assemble in their class-rooms on this Grand Army Flag Day, that its inspiring lessons may become impressed upon those who are to make up our future generations.

And let all citizens on this day momentarily pause and reflect upon how much we owe the memory of Lincoln, for what we have and are to-day.

As an observance of the day on the part of the State, I have ordered that a salute of one hundred guns be fired from the State House grounds at 12 o'clock noon, by a detachment of Light Battery A, Rhode Island National Guard.

[L. S.]

Given under my hand and seal
this twenty-eighth day of January,
in the year of our Lord one
thousand nine hundred and nine,
and of the Independence of the
United States the one hundred
thirty-third.

ARAM J. POTHIER.

By the Governor:

CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

Tributes to Lincoln.

He was at once a type of Old Testament characters, like Elijah and Solomon, and of New Testament characters, like Paul and John. He possessed attributes that were divine. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man were his tenets.—ADIN B. CAPRON, Representative in Congress.

Abraham Lincoln, the purest patriot and wisest statesman our country has ever known. His love of liberty, of truth and justice, and his battle for the rights of the oppressed will ever live in the world's history.—WALTER A. READ, General Treasurer.

He exemplified in every respect what we are proud to proclaim as the representative American virtues, simplicity of manner, energy, integrity, frankness, patience and wit. He, more than any other, preserved the Flag for American posterity.—EX-GOVERNOR JAMES H. HIGGINS.

The controlling motive in the life of Abraham Lincoln was loyalty. In his younger days he was loyal to himself by making the best possible use of the few opportunities that were his. In his middle life he was loyal to his convictions of public and private duty, by defending or advocating them.—EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE H. UTTER.

In striking a higher note, patriotism means a willingness to sacrifice self-interest and complacent ease in the cause of civic righteousness. Going far beyond a natural hatred for a traitor to his country, it attacks corruption in national, State, and city affairs, and sets itself like a flint against municipal graft and corporate greed.—HENRY FLETCHER, Mayor of Providence.

As the flags were put in my hands, President Lincoln said: "Young man, guard these colors as you should the honor of your mother. Fight for them, and if needs be, die for them, for should they fall, free government will disappear from the earth; injustice and oppression will continue to reign; right, liberty and peace will have no abiding place among us."—WILLIAM AMES, Past Dept. Commander, G. A. R.

Certainly his mental powers were as tremendous as his physical forces seemed to me. His fame grows with the years.—CHARLES R. BRAYTON, Past Dept. Commander, G. A. R.

His life is an inspiration to the youth of our country—ELISHA H. RHODES, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

His was a true manhood because it was honest, earnest and unselfish. Beloved in life, the pathos of his tragic death has drawn our hearts to him in tender memory, and we all unite in revering him as the greatest of Americans.—JOHN H. STINESS, Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The name of Lincoln, his life and achievements are all an inspiration to patriotic endeavors, and to honorable and righteous civic service.—COLONEL ROBERT H. I. GODDARD.

There is no nobler figure in our country's history, nor one more worthy the emulation of our children.—GENERAL CHARLES H. MERRIMAN.

He was a column of his own height and towered above all his fellows,
"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though 'round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

—COLONEL SAMUEL A. PEARCE.

A face you could not forget, a look of assurance that made you at home in his presence, a hand-grasp that mingled strength and gentleness and reminded a boy soldier of father and mother and home, and sent him into the conflict with hope and courage.—REV. JOHN HALE LARRY, D.D.

Each year reveals with distinctive clearness his wonderful strength of character, combined with a rare beauty of spirit.—MRS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER.

No biography can furnish so much history, such a hero, and so great an inspiration as the life of Lincoln.—WALTER H. SMALL, Supt. of Schools, Providence.

The Man of Nazareth came to minister, and ever since His coming the idea of service has gradually become the standard by which we measure greatness. By this standard we may measure Lincoln, and by it he takes his place among the greatest.—HERBERT W. LULL, Supt. of Schools, Newport.

It is precisely because the things of the spirit, heroism, patriotism, whole-souled devotion to the truest welfare of his countrymen's ideals, dominated the character and life of Abraham Lincoln that we should celebrate the Anniversary of his birth with reverence and thanksgiving.—FRANK O. DRAPER, Supt. of Schools, Pawtucket.

Let our boys and girls study his life and emulate his virtues, for he left us as choice a legacy in his Christian example, in his incorruptible integrity, and in his unaffected simplicity, if we will appropriate it, as in his public deeds. It is the great boon of such characters as Mr. Lincoln's that they reunite what God has joined together and man has put asunder. In him was vindicated the greatness of real goodness and the goodness of real greatness.—BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The American youth of to-day have in the lives of eminent scholars, poets and statesmen many noble examples of excellence, of beauty and of power, but no other name carries with it the inspiration to true, honest, noble, self-sacrificing manhood as does the name of Abraham Lincoln.—JOHN G. ULMER, Supt. of Schools, Coventry.

Lincoln foresaw freedom for all children ever to be born in the American Union. He foresaw, not simply a free birth to the dark children of the Union of '65, but a free cradle for the Cubans and fine arts for the Filipinos in the Greater American Union that is ours. His long arms clasped for the bosom of the globe, his large heart longed to heal the broken-hearted of the world.—CHARLES C. RICHARDSON, Supt. of Schools, Cumberland.

When in time of war and trouble the country needed a gentle captain of good courage and wise counsel, the people thought of Abraham Lincoln, of heart so sympathetic, of character so beautiful, of judgment so fair, of loyalty to truth so devoted.—J. W. DOWS, Supt. of Schools, East Providence.

The life of Lincoln teaches that the right sort of ambition and a determined purpose will overcome whatever handicap is involved in lowly birth and dearth of early opportunity.—ELWOOD T. WYMAN, Supt. of Schools, Warwick.

A homely tribute was paid the great President by a man who as a boy was Lincoln's playmate, "He never did a mean thing in his life." —WILLIAM H. HOLMES, JR., Supt. of Schools, Westerly.

Teachers can find few better examples to set before their pupils than that of the man who so patiently bore the wrongs of a race and the sorrows of a nation in his heart.—DAVID W. HOYT, English High School, Providence.

In my opinion no hour in the course of the school year is more profitably spent than that which celebrates the Anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.—CHARLES E. DENNIS, JR., Hope St. High School, Providence.

TENNESSEE

Extract from an Address by Prof. W. W. Phelan, Athens, Tenn.

To-day the South and North shake hands over the grave beside the Sangamon.

To-day we meet the veterans from both fields and think over the past with reverence and humility.

He was born to an inheritance of want; he struggled up to a manhood of strife.

He stands by himself in a new and separate class. He represents the people's divine doctrine of equality.

Lincoln's later papers declare the eternal law of compensation in diction rivalling the Hebrew prophets.

Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, King Alfred and Washington are great men. Lincoln is greater than they.

They are stars of the first magnitude. Alexander is the blood-red star that hangs above the horizon. The star of Cæsar, the cold, keen star, flashes high over seven-hilled Rome. Next shine the rival stars of Charlemagne and Alfred, twin stars of golden flame. The austere star of Washington leaps in high heaven. But Lincoln never thought to climb. He walked the humble way.

UTAH

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Among the reflections which we as Americans indulge, none is more ennobling in its influence than contemplation of those inspired patriots whose lives and deeds link in their unfolding the story of our nation and its institutions. Each of these great characters, in his time and place, was "the man of the hour" to his country, and the story of the life of each is a never-ending source of inspiration to love of country.

Turning the pages of history, we invariably thrill with patriotic pride as we read of the life of him whose peculiar environment tested the truest and highest ideal of American citizenship. To the everlasting credit and glory of this man he measured equal to the test; and for his great statesmanship and unswerving allegiance to duty there has been linked with his name the highest tribute a loyal and patriotic people could offer, "The Preserver of the Union."

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, is an American whose life and deeds typify the possibilities of loyal and true citizenship,

Therefore, as a mark of respect to his memory and to inspire emulation of his noble deeds, I do hereby proclaim and set apart as a public holiday in the State of Utah, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1909, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; and recommend a proper and fitting observance of that occasion, with display of the flag and appropriate exercises in honor of this great man and the principles he so grandly enunciated.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah, at Salt Lake City, this first day of February, A. D. 1909.

By the Governor:

C. S. TINGEY,

Secretary of State.

WILLIAM SPRY.

OFFICE OF
CHARLES S. TINGEY,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

*June Twelfth,
Nineteen Hundred and Nine.*

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, *Chairman,*
National Committee on Lincoln Centennial,
No. 34 Gramercy Park,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In obedience to your request under date of the 7th inst., I enclose you copy of the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, declaring Lincoln's Birthday a holiday.

You are also advised that our State Legislature, which adjourned on the 11th day of March, 1909, passed an act, or an amendment to an existing statute, designating Lincoln's Birthday as a State Holiday.

Very truly yours,

C. S. TINGEY,

Secretary of State.

Extracts from an Address by Rev. Peter A. Simpkin, Salt Lake City.

The man whom we remember to-night, was in himself the greatest man who walked the halls of history since Saul of Tarsus fell asleep.

In a time of such tragedy as God grant we may see no more, among the giants whom God gave to be the master-workmen of the time, one life towering over all in simple dignity, love and genius, the axeman of Sangamon.

This God-given man possessed in rich measure the fire which is a spark of brilliance in the many, the Phares unfading in the few, the brilliance of whose souls reaches across the tossing waters of history, to be a beacon and a guide to men's lives.

Little wonder have we, who worship from afar the generous outline of his character, the magnitude of his mental achievement, the tenderness of his great soul, who find in the brilliant sentences that still beat with life, revealing his logical and executive power, finding the heart thrill to such eloquence as echoed over Gettysburg, consecrate forever by its sleeping ranks, that those who knew him, who came within the sweep of his great soul should regard him as the chosen servant of the high God.

And to-day we remember with thankfulness the greatest of his service to men through that comprehension. For by the passion of it he enthused the time by his love for his land, his broad charity for the Southland, his vision of all the Republic might be for men in its service; he wrought the impossible and left a nation bound in the cords of Union indis severable, and a flag that spoke of a Nation's glory and purpose.

VERMONT

[Number 70]

An Act Making February 12, 1909, a Legal Holiday

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

SECTION 1. The twelfth day of February, 1909, being the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, shall be a legal holiday, and the provisions of the Public Statutes relating to legal holidays shall apply to said day.

Approved January 21, 1909.

Exercises at Burlington.

The exercises last evening at the First Church in observance of the Lincoln Centenary were attended by an assemblage which completely filled the auditorium. In addition to others in attendance there were present delegations from the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Veterans, Society of Colonial Wars, Company M., Green Mountain Chapter,

Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, University students and officers from Fort Ethan Allen.

From an Address by President M. H. Buckham.

Lincoln had a great man's great faith. All great men are men of faith. They believe more than they know. Lincoln saw far-away things. Those who knew him said that his eyes often seemed to be fixed on things out of sight. His faith was of a kind that reminds us of the biblical saints. We are prompted to put him in the line of those who by faith obtained a good report, and to extend the roll and say, "By faith Abraham," the second, like Abraham the first, when called of God went out not knowing whither he went, knowing only, and knowing sufficiently, that to follow God's leading was to go right whether the way was bright or dark and by his faith he saved us, saved our nation, when our faith faltered and was almost ready to despair. When we recall those days of disaster and gloom and hope deferred, when we remember how many of our trusted leaders lost courage and hope, and were almost ready to give up the cause for lost, let us, let all our posterity, learn to do profound homage to the faith that never faltered, that held on through Big Bethel and Bull Run, through Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and the Peninsula, and Antietam, to Vicksburg, and Gettysburg and Appomattox.

WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OLYMPIA.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR:

WHEREAS, The Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington have concurred in a resolution requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation urging the citizens of the State of Washington to observe in fitting manner the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; and

WHEREAS, All Americans revere and cherish the memory of that just and noble man whose great heart felt the sorrows of the whole people throughout the most trying years of the nation's history, whose undaunted spirit shrank from no responsibility however grave, and whose lofty mind directed the Ship of State safely through the reefs and shoals of a Titanic Civil War; and

WHEREAS, The name of Lincoln must ever inspire such love for the goodness and admiration for the grandeur which were the balancing

elements of his character that the observance of his natal day becomes a patriotic devotion:

Now, THEREFORE, I, Albert E. Mead, Governor of the State of Washington, by virtue of the authority in me vested,

Do HEREBY PROCLAIM that Friday, February Twelfth, Nineteen Hundred and Nine, the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, ought to be appropriately observed throughout the State; and I suggest that the people gather in their usual places of assemblage and do honor to the memory of him whose "life was gentle, and the elements so mix'd in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This is a man.'"

[SEAL]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed at Olympia, this Fifteenth day of January, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Nine.

ATTEST:

BEN. R. FISH,
Assistant Secretary of State.

ALFRED E. MEAD.

THE CITY OF SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Copy]

On the 12th day of February, 1909, will be celebrated throughout this nation the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, and one of our greatest statesmen and patriots. During the many years since his lamented death, his fame has grown until to-day he is recognized as one of the greatest and wisest men of all time; one whose lofty character has left its impress, not only upon this great nation and its people, but upon the whole civilized world; one whose force of life must be felt as long as the government shall remain.

Many years ago our State, in recognition of the great service of Abraham Lincoln to the Union, and in reverence for his memory, declared that the Anniversary of his birth should be observed as a legal holiday throughout this commonwealth. It is fitting and proper and stimulating to the patriotism of the nation that the Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln should be observed: it is beneficial to us to review his wise teachings.

This being the Centenary of his birth, it is especially fitting that there should be most general and inspiring observance of the day. I therefore earnestly urge all of our citizens to give generously of their time to a proper celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth

of the Emancipator and to assemble publicly to review the lessons of his life and do honor to his memory.

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER,
Mayor of Seattle.
Jan. 27, 1909.

WISCONSIN

LINCOLN DAY PROCLAMATION:

By the Governor of Wisconsin

One hundred years ago on the twelfth day of this month, in a rude log cabin in Kentucky, amid dire poverty, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born.

Among the great characters of ancient or modern times, none will occupy a more exalted position, nor command the veneration of mankind in larger measure, than this man, whose humble origin gave such little promise of grand achievement.

The world now recognizes that this plain citizen of lowly birth was the chosen instrument of God safely to guide our nation through the most perilous of storms and give freedom to a race that had been in bondage for more than two and a half centuries.

The character of Lincoln will be an inspiration for all time. Those who accept his life as their model and his principles as their creed, cannot be other than most exemplary citizens.

It is most fitting that this Anniversary be marked by special observance that his virtues may be emphasized and his memory cherished.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J. O. DAVIDSON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, in accord with public sentiment, and a law recently enacted by the legislature, earnestly recommend that on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY TWELFTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINE, the people of this commonwealth observe the birth of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by such exercises in the public schools, and other places, as may be appropriate to the occasion, and that, in contemplating the character of Lincoln, our people may rededicate themselves to the furtherance of the work in which he had so large and noble a part.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and nine.

By the Governor:

J. O. DAVIDSON.

.....
Secretary of State.

HAWAII

EXECUTIVE BUILDING,
SECRETARY OF HAWAII.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 25, 1909.

MR. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Chairman of the National Committee on
Lincoln Centennial, Grand Army of the Republic,
34 Gramercy Park, New York.*

Sir: By direction of the Secretary of Hawaii, I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your communication of June 7, 1909, asking that a copy of the Governor's proclamation on Lincoln's Centennial Anniversary be forwarded to you. In reply I have to state that the Governor issued no proclamation for the observance of Lincoln's Centennial Anniversary, but the day was observed by reason of being declared a public holiday by act of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

H. T. O'SULLIVAN,

First Assistant Clerk.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, July 27, 1909.

Sir: With reference to your communication of the seventh instant, to the Vice-Governor, regarding the desire of the Grand Army of the Republic to secure, for publication, copies of the proclamations issued by all Governors relative to the observance of Lincoln's Centennial Anniversary, I have the honor to advise you that no proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. I am sending you, however, a copy of an Executive Order issued by the Governor-General appointing a committee to make arrangements for the suitable celebration of the day, and a copy of the program as arranged by the said committee.

Very respectfully,

F. W. CARPENTER,

Executive Secretary.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, ESQ.,

Chairman National Committee on

Lincoln Centennial, G. A. R.,

34 Gramercy Park, New York.

(Through the Bureau of Insular Affairs,
War Department, Washington, D. C.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, *January 14, 1909.*

[Executive Order No. 6]

Whereas the twelfth day of February, nineteen hundred and nine, will be the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and it appearing to the Executive meet and proper that this Anniversary should be suitably observed not only in commemoration of the patriot whose deeds and words meant so much to the cause of human liberty and to all mankind, but in order that the significance of his life and work may be better understood and appreciated:

Now, therefore, Tasker H. Bliss, brigadier-general, United States Army, commanding, Philippines Division; Albert L. Mills, brigadier-general, United States Army, commanding, Department of Luzon; G. B. Harber, rear-admiral, United States Navy, commander of Third Squadron, United States Pacific Fleet; Gregorio Araneta, Secretary of Finance and Justice; T. H. Pardo de Tavera, member of the Philippine Commission; Newton W. Gilbert, member of the Philippine Commission; Rafael Palma, member of the Philippine Commission; E. Finley Johnson, Associate Justice, Supreme Court; Felix M. Roxas, President of the Municipal Board, city of Manila; David P. Barrows, Director of Education; Charles H. Sleeper, Director of Lands; Ignacio Villamor, Attorney-General; E. G. Shields, Purchasing Agent; Vicente Singson, Delegate to the Philippine Assembly from the First Assembly District of the Province of Ilocos Sur; Jaime C. de Veyra, Delegate to the Philippine Assembly from the Fourth Assembly District of the Province of Leyte; Rev. Murray Bartlett, Rev. William M. McDonough, S. J., Rev. S. B. Rossiter; Rev. George William Wright, John Gibson, T. L. Hartigan, and W. A. Kincaid are hereby appointed a committee with full power to make all arrangements for the suitable celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The members of the committee are respectfully invited to meet for organization at the Ayuntamiento on January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, at nine antemeridian.

JAMES F. SMITH, *Governor-General.*

FOREIGN

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BERLIN, July 7, 1909.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, ESQUIRE,

Chairman, National Committee on

Lincoln Centennial, G. A. R.,

34 Gramercy Park, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 8th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the German Government took no official part in recognizing the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, but that it was celebrated by the Americans in Berlin by a lecture on Lincoln, delivered by Professor Felix Adler, of Columbia University, then the "Roosevelt Exchange Professor" at Berlin University in the morning of that day, upon which occasion he presented the University with a bronze bust of Lincoln. This lecture was delivered in German and attended by many distinguished persons.

In the afternoon a celebration took place at the American Embassy and addresses were made, all of which were in English, by Consul-General A. M. Thackara, Prof. Adler, and Ambassador David Jayne Hill. Professor William Morris Davis, Harvard Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin, also read a poem composed for the occasion.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Thackara I am able to transmit to you herewith a copy of his remarks.

The Ambassador's address was extemporaneous and no copy thereof exists. The fullest account of this, as of all the exercises, was contained in the issue for February 14 last of the *Dresden Daily Record*, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

Trusting that this information will answer your purpose, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. REYNOLDS HITT,

Chargé d'Affaires.

LINCOLN'S HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

February 12, 1909.

We name a day and thus commemorate
The hero of our nation's bitter strife;
The martyr who for freedom gave his life.
We feel the day made holy by his fate.

The wheels of time then turn their ceaseless round,
And slowly wear our memory away:
The holy day becomes a holiday;
Its motive changes with its change of sound.

Let not our purpose thus be set aside:
An hour, 'twixt work and pleasure, let us pause,
And consecrate ourselves to serve the cause
For which our hero strove, our martyr died.

He lived to reunite our severed land;
To liberate a million slaves he died,
And that the great experiment be longer tried
Where each one ruled in ruling has a hand.

What tho' the pessimists, amid their fears,
The great experiment to failure doom.
Let us recall his trust in time of gloom,
And steadfast persevere a thousand years.

Tho' sure that vict'ries new will yet be won,
Like those our fathers gained laboriously,
'Tis not for us to boast vaingloriously
As if our battles were already done.

Our elders might have sung with better grace
The verse that vaunts us ever free and brave,
Had not our land so long oppressed the slave,
Stolen from over sea, to our disgrace.

Yet in our pride, how little right have we
To blame our elders for an ancient wrong
That gave the weak in bondage to the strong.
Are we ourselves so wholly brave and free?

Yes, with primeval courage, brave and strong,
When banded 'gainst a foe; yes, free from kings—
But not so brave in smaller things
That we should celebrate *ourselves* in song.

Not that it counts for naught that we have grown
To be the leaders of a continent,
And not that we could be for long content
'Mid any other folk except our own.

But that we must not lightly over-rate
Our qualities: if on our faults I lay
A certain emphasis, 'tis not to-day
Ourselves, but Lincoln whom we celebrate.

For he was brave, a true American—
Unselfish, kindly, patient, firm, discerning,
His honest, homely wisdom outweighed learning;
He stood for service to his fellow man.

How think of him and not condemn the use
Of public office turned to private ends.
Of petty fraud, for which each one pretends
To find in others' frauds his own excuse.

How can we think of him and not repent
The shaded line we draw 'twixt wrong and right;
Of him, and not resolve, with all our might,
To carry on the great experiment.

If most of us have no great tasks to do,
Let us, like him, be faithful in things small.
Our nation's drama makes us actors all;
If only splitting rails, we'll split them true.

If troubles thicken, let us still deserve
To solve them all as Lincoln would to-day;
If dangers threaten, let us not betray
The cause that Lincoln, living yet, would serve.

Here in a distant foreign land we pause,
'Twixt work and pleasure, to commemorate
His noble life. How better than to consecrate
Ourselves to play our part in Lincoln's cause.

—WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS,
*Harvard Exchange Professor at the
University of Berlin.*

Address delivered by Consul-General Thackara on the Occasion
of the Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of
President Abraham Lincoln, by the American Colony of
Berlin at the residence of Ambassador David Jayne Hill,
February 12, 1909.

MR. AMBASSADOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It affords me sincere pleasure to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. and
Mrs. Hill to-day, with so many compatriots, gathered as we are to com-
memorate the 100th Anniversary of the birth of our Martyr-Patriot—
President Lincoln.

The literature inspired by Lincoln's record is vast in quantity and rich in quality, and to do justice to talent, requires talent; it is not for me to speak of his distinction as a lawyer, his achievements as a statesman or of his historic guidance of a nation in the most trying time of its existence. From a stump speaker and corner grocery debater, he lived to take his place in the front rank of immortal orators, whose lucidity of speech surprised and enthralled his hearers. He rarely failed to seize an opportunity to illustrate a situation by substituting a story for an argument, and left his listeners to make their own deductions. We are all familiar with his humor, his melancholy, his strange mingling of energy and indolence, his unconventional character, his frugality, his tenderness and his courage. Could Lincoln have foreseen the place he now holds in the hearts of the Nation, which greatly owes its preservation to his wise guidance, his great heart would have been spared many a pang which his political enemies inflicted upon him. Could he have been granted a vision of those countrymen he loved better than himself, in America and throughout the world, meeting together in his memory—proud to have had such a ruler—a father who saved his children from a family breach—his fine nature, in which the keynotes were malice towards none and charity for all, would have been saved many a hurt. For Lincoln of whom we think as beyond fitting praise, as he is beyond reproach, had sad moments of self-doubting and self-depreciation. Many incidents of his life show this side of his character, but it was the other side that predominated when occasion demanded and made him the man for the hour in our greatest need. An anecdote which was told by Dr. Murray Butler, President of Columbia College, in my presence and which doubtless many of you have heard, will illustrate his firmness when sure of his own position. Lincoln had for a long time advocated the abolition of slavery. After careful study and deep thought, he prepared a rough draft of his Emancipation Proclamation and submitted it to his Cabinet Officers for their opinion as to its feasibility, its propriety and its wording. One and all expressed their disapprobation of the scheme, stating that the time was not opportune and that it was extremely bad politics, etc. Mr. Lincoln was impressed by the unanimity of the adverse sentiment of his advisers, but after giving the subject deep and prayerful reconsideration, some two weeks later he again presented the Proclamation to his Cabinet with some slight changes in the context, and stated that he desired to have their final vote to settle the matter. When the question was put, Mr. Lincoln voted "aye," the rest of the Cabinet to a man cast their votes in the negative. Mr. Lincoln stood up and with a firm and impressive voice said: "Gentlemen, the ayes have it" and the famous Proclamation was issued.

To the real orators who are going to follow me, I leave the handling of this inspiring subject—Lincoln—which is kindling a flame of patri-

otic enthusiasm that spans the world, for I venture to say that not only in the United States, but in Europe and in the Far-East, there will be found groups of Americans gathered for the same purpose that has brought us together. All know the pall of sorrow which spread over our country when he met his tragic death; could he be with us and see the splendid progress our country has made since the fatal day in April, 1865, he would surely realize that his martyrdom was not in vain.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL, July 23, 1909.

HON. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
*Chairman of the National Committee on
Lincoln Memorial, G. A. R.,
New York City.*

Sir: Yours of the 8th ultimo, relative to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln in foreign lands, has been received.

I am glad to have the opportunity of bringing to your notice a case in which you will undoubtedly be interested.

The Centennial of the birth of President Lincoln was given official significance as a national holiday. All government buildings, both in the national capital and in the States of the Brazilian Union, displayed the national flag in homage to the memory of the great martyr President. On that occasion an order of the day was issued by the ranking officer of the navy of which I am able to send you a translation. You will observe that in accordance therewith the vessels of the navy and the forts did full national honors to the birthday of Lincoln.

I am also able to transmit to you a copy, as published by the press here, of the telegram of thanks to Brazil I had the honor, under instruction, of sending to H. E. Baron do Rio Branco, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the time when I was acting as Chargé d'Affaires at this Post.

The Embassy at this time was decorated with American flags and numerous telegrams of sympathy in observance of the day were received from prominent Brazilians.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. JANES,
Secretary of Embassy.

(Enclosure to A. C. B., of July 23, 1909.)

Brazilian Celebration of the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.—Clipping from *O Jornal Do Commercio*, of February 13, 1909.

CENTENNIAL OF LINCOLN

Yesterday, the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the flag of the nation was displayed on all the public buildings of Brazil, and, at one o'clock, the war-vessels of Brazil, full-dressed, and the forts of the port of Rio de Janeiro, gave a salute of twenty-one guns.

Admiral Maurity, Chief of the Superior Staff of the Navy, sent down the following order of the day:

CENTENNIAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

To-day, the powerful Republic of the United States of America commemorates the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, one of its best-beloved and most eminent sons.

Calling to mind the illustrious name of the famous President of the American Union, the influence of the glorious personality which it invokes and the acts of heroism and beneficence for which his country and humanity are indebted to him, the honorable duty devolves upon me, in the name of the Federal Government, the Navy and the Brazilian people, to sign the present Order of the Day, in homage to the memory of that noble martyr of moral and of neighborly love. Thus the Brazilian nation fraternally accompanies the people and government of the United States of America in its profound feeling of irrepressible sorrow and grateful memory of its ever-lamented statesman, the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

In honor, then, of this memorable day, I order that the mastheads of the ships of the squadron be dressed and that the forts be dressed accordingly and that at noon a salute of twenty-one guns be given as a mark of sincere respect and international friendship.

(Enclosure No. 2 to A. C. B., of July 23, 1909.)

Telegram of Thanks Transmitted to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Henry L. Janes, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

"Rio.

"The Government of the United States, upon learning of the friendly action taken by Brazil in observing in a general and national manner, the twelfth of February, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth

of the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, has instructed me to express in the name of the President of the United States the profound sentiment of gratitude and genuine appreciation the American government feels at being thus accompanied by the sister Republic in the manifestation of respect and homage to the memory of a great statesman who gave up his life in behalf of national unity and human freedom.

"JANES."

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(AMERICAN CHURCH)

BUENOS AIRES, 8th July, 1909.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, ESQ.,

34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Dear Sir: Your letter of 8th June was handed to me by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the American Legation in Buenos Aires, with the request that I should answer.

The only celebration of the Lincoln Centenary was held in the Church here of which I am Pastor. The weather was fearful that night; a terrific storm raging, and although our people are very widely scattered and have to travel a great distance to come to our services, we were gratified to have a very large attendance, in spite of all difficulties.

Yours very truly,

WM. P. McLAUGHLIN.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
COPENHAGEN, July 19, 1909.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Grand Army of the Republic,

34 Gramercy Park, New York.

Dear Sir: There was no proclamation to American citizens residing or sojourning in Denmark concerning an observance of the Centenary of Lincoln's birth.

The Minister, however, and others were called upon to write short articles for the local papers which they did, and which were duly published.

I am, very sincerely,

CHARLES RICHARDSON,

Secretary of Legation.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
LONDON, June 23, 1909.

Sir: As requested in your letter of the 8th instant, it gives me great pleasure to enclose herewith two articles from the "Times" of

February 12th and 13th in regard to the Lincoln Centenary and also the program and souvenir of a Commemoration service held at Whitefield's Mission in London on the 14th of February, 1909. It is hoped that these may be of interest and some service to you.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. CARTER,

The Secretary of the Embassy.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, Esq.,

34 Gramercy Park,

New York City, U. S. A.

Editorial of London *Times*, February 12, 1909.

THE CENTENARY OF LINCOLN

To-day the whole American people will be engaged in celebrating the Centenary of the birth of PRESIDENT LINCOLN in that copious and whole-hearted manner which is characteristic. Our American cousins are not content to be spectators of the game—they play it themselves. The day has been proclaimed a national holiday, and in thousands of cities, towns, and even villages there will be local celebrations auxiliary to the national celebration at LINCOLN's birthplace. Since the beginning of the year there has been an immense outpouring of biographies, essays, poems, and exertions of every conceivable kind, in which every minutest detail of LINCOLN's life and work has been exhaustively discussed; while the newspapers began this week with columns and sometimes whole supplements devoted to the subject. There are probably few men in the country of any prominence, whether general or local, who will not to-day add their *quota* of spoken praise. The national celebration, at which PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will be the principal speaker, and will dedicate a national memorial, is held at Hodgenville, Kentucky, where LINCOLN was born. At Springfield, which was his home before he became President, and where his mortal remains were laid, our Ambassador, MR. BRYCE, the French Ambassador, M. JUSSELAND, and MR. BRYAN, if he is well enough, will be the leading speakers. It is, perhaps, well to repeat that in this great national demonstration there is no question of South and North, no trace of the antagonisms aroused by the Civil War, but only an equal and universal enthusiasm, and one common desire to pay unstinted and unbounded homage to the memory of the great citizen whom all Americans delight to honour. Together with WASHINGTON, LINCOLN occupies a pinnacle to which no third person is likely to attain. Indeed, having regard to the circumstances which gave these two men their unique position in American hearts, it is not perhaps to be de-

sired that any other should have the opportunity to write his name along with theirs. For each of them piloted the nation through a tremendous crisis, and both occupy thrones cemented with blood and tears, such as we trust will never again be wrung from the American people. Widely different as they were in character, training, and traditions, they were alike in possessing unwavering faith in the future of their country, a strong grip of the essential rectitude upon which alone a State can be firmly based, capacity to see right through the turmoil of the moment to the conclusion marked out by the eternal fitness of things, and unflinching courage and tenacity in steering their way to that great end.

LINCOLN'S career reminds one of the words of COWPER:—

“Knowledge dwells

“In heads replete with thoughts of other men,

“Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.”

In the formative years of youth his opportunities of learning the thoughts of other men were exceedingly scanty. His father led the hard and laborious life of a pioneer, a settler on the outskirts of civilization. The boy shared in the incessant toil of the farm and helped to build the log cabin or to fence the fields. He has left it upon record that when he came to man's estate his learning amounted to reading and writing, with arithmetic as far as the rule of three. Such neighbours as there were, few and widely scattered, can have had few interests but those directly bound up with the daily round of toil. But the lad possessed a remarkable endowment of original faculty, and the long, solitary days brought an education of their own, with the deep, silent wisdom that comes to the self-contained intellect dwelling with nature. In later life, when he had risen to high position, we find traces of that early concentration. For we read of him that, though very sociable and fond of the interchange of thought, he yet had “hours of deep silence and introspection that approached the condition of trance.” Also that beneath his even temper and his cheerful and sunny disposition ran an undercurrent of sadness, which reminds us of another poet's *Wer nie sein Brod mit Thränen ass*. What LINCOLN'S education lacked in breadth it evidently gained in depth, and it may well be that in those silent and repressed years he also acquired that moral stability so conspicuous in his later life, and so often wanting in those whose intellectual flame has been overfed with more than it can convert to useful purposes. It is at any rate clear that when he did at length obtain access to fuller springs of information he showed immense assimilative powers. The categories of thought were fully prepared and the filling in of the contents was an easy matter. Many educational systems reverse the operation, and the categories never get established at all.

LINCOLN's rise to a position of comfort and of influence was rapid when once it had begun. This was due mainly to the fact that he was always found equal to every new opportunity, but it was also due in part to the elasticity and mobility of the social fabric. It was then, and it is still, though perhaps in a diminishing degree, very easy for an American citizen to turn his hand and his brain to anything. In an old country like ours the social meshes are far smaller, and the difficulty of passing from one *stratum* to another or even from one occupation to another is much greater. Two years of reading law, not in very favourable conditions, enabled LINCOLN to get called to the Bar, and in four or five years more he had a good practice and an assured position. Genius itself starting with LINCOLN's education could not in this country achieve that result. He developed remarkable power as a speaker, and when, after a few years of attention to law, he again began to take part in politics he quickly attracted general attention. It was the repeal of the Missouri compromise limiting the area of the slave system that roused him to indignation and took him into public life. He saw, and said, that the United States could no longer remain half slave and half free, but that either slavery must go altogether or it must extend over the whole Union. Yet when shortly afterwards his eloquence, vigour, and personal character made him President, and he had to cope with the insurrection in the South, his patience in seeking a *modus vivendi* was inexhaustible. He was absolutely forced into the war; but, being in, he fought with all the energy, tenacity, and thoroughness of his nature. The maintenance of the Union was his governing passion, maintenance by peace if that were anyway possible; but, if not, then by the war which he abhorred and which wrung every fibre of a gentle and compassionate nature. In that terrible struggle, when all the passions of humanity were let loose, and its affections almost forgotten, LINCOLN never swerved from an attitude of pitiful consideration, even for those he held hopelessly in the wrong. The immense magnanimity of the man under the most trying provocations from all sides at once is perhaps the most striking among many striking proofs of the essential and massive greatness of his nature. His tragic end added a deep thrill of human sympathy to the appreciation of his greatness by the American people—greatness which, however, was in any event secure of recognition for all time.

Editorial of London *Times*, February 13, 1909.

THE LINCOLN CELEBRATION

The national festival in the United States in honour of the centenary of the birth of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was conducted yesterday in a manner worthy of the nation by which he is recognized as one of its two

greatest heroes, and with a consciousness on the part of his countrymen that their own estimate of his powers and of his virtues is shared by the representatives of foreign States who took important parts in the proceedings of the day, and who bore their independent testimony to the accuracy of the view which places the ex-backwoodsman on the same pedestal with WASHINGTON. It was not given to LINCOLN, whose life was cut short by the hand of an assassin at the very moment when the constructive part of his career was opening before him, to imitate his great predecessor by retiring from office with a dignity and a patriotism as great as those which he had displayed in the discharge of its duties; but in many ways the careers of the two men were singularly parallel, notwithstanding the divergence which existed between the circumstances in which their characters respectively underwent development, and between the points of view from which they would naturally have been disposed to regard public affairs. To each of them, without hesitation and without reserve, may be given the title of saviour of his country; for, if WASHINGTON was the creator of its independence and the founder of its place amongst nations, it was LINCOLN who prevented that place from being forfeited by internal dissensions over a question which experience has now shown to have been capable of adjustment upon lines ultimately conducive to the prosperity and happiness of both of the races whose interests were concerned. The erroneous belief that slaves were necessary to the industrial development of the South never imposed upon LINCOLN; and it was mainly because the lucidity of his intellect rendered this absolutely clear to him that he threw himself with such unflinching resolve into a contest in which even many of his supporters were but half-hearted, and in which, more than once, the outlook seemed as dark as was that before WASHINGTON at Valley Forge. Intellect and determination, however, he shared with many great men; and the characteristic in which he seems to have stood almost alone, or at least upon a level with WASHINGTON himself, was in the unswerving rectitude which forbade him to be led by policy into any devious course, and in the kindness of heart which never failed, even towards his bitterest and most dangerous adversaries. Upon these moral qualities, even more than upon his intellectual ones, upon the goodness of the man even more than upon his ability, it was yesterday the duty of those who took leading parts in the ceremony to lay stress; and this duty was ably fulfilled, not only by the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in his striking address, but also by M. JUSSE-
RAND on the part of France, and by Mr. BRYCE on the part of Great Britain. M. JUSSE-
RAND related how, upon the intelligence of the assassination reaching Paris, all differences of opinion relating to the struggle were laid aside, and how, in an incredibly short time, a subscription, limited to a penny from each contributor, provided a gold medal dedicated by the French Democracy to the memory of "an honest man,

"who had abolished slavery without veiling the statue of liberty." MR. BRYCE was at least equally emphatic, in his reference to "the memory of one who saved the Republic by his wisdom, his constancy, his faith in the people and in freedom, the memory of a plain and simple man, yet crowned with the knightly virtues of truthfulness, honour, and courage." The eulogium rings true; and its echoes will reach the United States from every country in which these qualities are held in the esteem which they should command. In this respect the British Government have taken the initiative, and their telegram, delivered to the PRESIDENT in the course of the proceedings, expressed a sympathy in which the whole Empire participates.

ENGLAND REMEMBERS LINCOLN

LONDON, *Feb. 11.*—The Lincoln celebrations in England began at Rochdale, Lancashire, to-night. A big meeting was held in the town hall and presided over by the mayor, at which John L. Griffiths, the American consul at Liverpool, delivered an eloquent Centenary address. Other speeches were made, recalling Lincoln's imperishable services to humanity, and the fact that Rochdale's great townsman, John Bright, had loyally supported the cause of Lincoln and the union.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION,
MONROVIA, LIBERIA, 15 *July*, 1909.

HONORABLE ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
*Chairman of the National Committee on
Lincoln Centennial, G. A. R.,
34 Gramercy Park,
New York City, N. Y.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication under date 8 June, 1909, requesting a copy of any Proclamation that may have been issued to American citizens, concerning an observance of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Lincoln in the Republic of Liberia. In reply I beg to say that Liberia for the past few years and especially the last two has been undergoing a severe national ordeal for the existence and perpetuity of the State. This ordeal, assailing the very life of the Nation, culminated in a violent crisis during the last months of the last year and the beginning months of 1909. The whole Liberian people have been wrought up into a vortex of disturbed and inflammable elements. Everything for now more than a year has given away for the all-absorbing issues of the State. The Legation of the United States has been the scene of most of the efforts which have proved effective in safeguarding the continued existence

of the Liberian Republic. And for these reasons chiefly there was issued no Proclamation to American citizens for the observance of the Lincoln Centennial Anniversary in the Republic of Liberia. The Liberians as well as the Americans here are strongly attached to the memory of Lincoln, and but for the foregoing abnormal political conditions there would have been a fitting observance in Liberia of the Lincoln Centennial.

With renewed assurances for your good health,

I am sincerely yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON ELLIS, F. R. G. S.

Secretary of the American Legation.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
PANAMA, June 22, 1909.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, ESQUIRE,

Chairman, etc., G. A. R.,

34 Gramercy Park,

New York City.

Dear Sir: I have to report in answer to your inquiry of the 8th instant that there was no proclamation or issue of that nature to American citizens residing or sojourning in the Republic of Panama concerning an observance of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Lincoln.

In the Canal Zone, which is under American jurisdiction, a Lincoln Centennial League was organized with the following officers: Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Goethals (Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission), Chairman, H. A. Gudger (Chief Justice), Vice-Chairman, and E. H. Goolsby (Clerk of the Circuit Court), Secretary. Under the auspices of the League a celebration was held at Empire, C. Z., on Sunday, February 14, 1909, including a parade at 11.00 A. M., headed by the Marine Band and 100 marines from Camp Elliott under arms, fraternal societies and individual citizens. At 12.00 patriotic addresses were made by Hon. Jo. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of the Zone, and Judges Gudger and T. C. Brown, Jr. The court house and Y. M. C. A. rooms were used, and a large crowd was present. The celebration was successful and creditable in every way.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE T. WEITZEL,

Secretary of the American Legation.

LIMA, PERU.

MR. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Etc., Grand Army of the Republic.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor and beg leave to say that as far as I get news, no proclamation was issued in the parts of this Republic concerning an observance of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Mr. Lincoln. The flag of the Legation was displayed in the buildings occupied by the Minister.

Owing to so few Americans living here, was the reason for not making a more extensive display.

I am, Mr. Bakewell,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD R. NEILL,

Secretary of Legation.

AMERICAN LEGATION,

STOCKHOLM, *July 15, 1909.*

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, ESQ.,

*Chairman of the National Committee on**Lincoln Centennial, G. A. R.,*

34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Sir: The delay in replying to your note of the 8th ultimo has been due to illness.

There was an observance here of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Lincoln by the Swedish Americans and other Americans resident here, the attendance being by invitation.

Addresses on this occasion were delivered by Hon. Edward L. Adams, American Consul-General here, Col. Charles H. Graves, American Minister, myself, and two or three Swedish Americans whose names I do not just now remember. After the addresses there was a banquet with appropriate music and several short addresses dwelling on the different traits of Lincoln.

Trusting this may reach you in time to serve your purpose, and with assurances of my esteem, I am,

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BAILEY,

Secretary of Legation.

THE MAN OF PEACE

February 12, 1809—February 12, 1909

BY BLISS CARMAN

WHAT winter holiday is this?
In Time's great calendar,
Marked in the rubric of the saints,
And with a soldier's star,
Here stands the name of one who lived
To serve the common weal,
With humor tender as a prayer
And honor firm as steel.

No hundred hundred years can dim
The radiance of his mirth,
That set unselfish laughter free
From all the sons of earth.
Unswerved through stress and scant success,
Out of his dreamful youth
He kept an unperturbed faith
In the almighty truth.

BORN in the fulness of the days,
Up from the teeming soil,
By the world-mother reared and schooled
In reverence and toil,
He stands the test of all life's best
Through play, defeat, or strain:
Never a moment was he found
Unlovable nor vain.

FONDLY we set apart this day,
And mark this plot of earth
To be forever hallowed ground
In honor of his birth,
Where men may come as to a shrine
And temple of the good,
To be made sweet and strong of heart
In Lincoln's brotherhood.

HERE walked God's earth in modesty
The shadow that was man,
A shade of the divine that moved
Through His mysterious plan.
So must we fill the larger mold
Of wisdom, love, and power,
Fearless, compassionate, contained,
And masters of the hour,

As men found faithful to a task
Eternal, pressing, plain,
Accounting manhood more than wealth,
And gladness more than gain;
Distilling happiness from life,
As vigor from the air,
Not wresting it with ruthless hands,
Spoiling our brother's share.

HERE shall our children keep alive
The passion for the right,—
The cause of justice in the world,
That was our fathers' fight.
For this the fair-haired stripling rode,
The dauntless veteran died,
For this we keep the ancient code
In stubbornness and pride.

O SOUTH, bring all your chivalry;
And West, give all your heart;
And East, your old untarnished dreams
Of progress and of art!
Bid waste and war to be no more,
Bid wanton riot cease;
At your command give Lincoln's land
To Paradise,—to peace.

Finis

